INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
11

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

REGD. NO. B 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1931 and our companies will do better.
12

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 149— BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT WARNS GOVERNMENT

—:0:—

"Other Conditions" In Working Committee Resolution Explained.

HOME-THRUST TO MANCHESTER HOWLERS

Make A Bonfire Of All Foreign Cloth Says Jairamdas.

"Gandhiji's ways are the ways of peace and persuasion. If anything goes wrong in Borsad or Bardoli he at once writes to the Collector and seeks redress. I am not versed in this art of letter writing. Once Gandhiji sets his foot on the steamer, there will be nobody in India to write letters to Government officials for the breaches of truce committed by them. The Government, therefore, ought to be more careful in future and particularly in Gandhiji's absence about their responsibility of abiding by the truce conditions. I challenge anybody to point out a single instance where any peasant of Gujerat has failed to observe the terms of the truce as best as he can."

In these words, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress, sounded a note of warning to the Government officials who are tinkering with the terms of the settlement at a mammoth meeting held under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. on Thursday evening at the Azad Maidan. Mr. K. F. Nariman presided and the Sardar and Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram delivered stirring addresses.

B.P.C.C.'s PLANS.

In his opening remarks, Sjt. Nariman observed that two most important questions were before the citizens of Bombay. They were the boycott of foreign cloth and liquor. Of late, there were complaints that the boycott of cloth was not as strong as it ought to be. It was, therefore, their duty to see that they put a little more ginger in their boycott activities. He further informed the gathering of the B.P.C.C. in about re-starting liquor picketing. The liquor picketing, he said, would begin from next Monday and thve had to be ready for it. Hundreds of volunteers expecting nothing from the Congress in return for their services must come forward to help the B.P.C.C. in this activity.

COUNSEL OF PATIENCE.

Sardar Vallabhbhai was greeted with a clamorous applause when he rose to speak. Referring to the resolutions of the Working Committee, he said, it was difficult to believe that they in Bombay would misunderstand these resolutions. If there was any likelihood of misunderstanding about them it was in England among the Manchester dealers. None in India would make a mistake about the attitude of the Congress in regard to the foreign cloth. The Nawajavans were passing resolutions that the Congress should forthwith begin fight since the Government were not keeping the contract. He could understand the resentment of the youth, but he would beg of them to have a little more patience. It was their duty ot keep their promise to the last and show to the World that Indians knew how to keep their promise. (Applause)

"OTHER CONDITIONS."

The Karachi Congress had passed a resolution appointing Mahatmaji as the sole representative of India to go to the R.T.C. That resolution was further endorsed by the Working Committee. The second resolution was about the Hindu-Muslim Unity. They knew their leaders were doing everything in their power to get a solution of the communal problem, but even if it did not come it was necessary that Gandhiji should go to the R.T.C. Some people thought that the solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem was perhaps more possible outside India than in the present heated atmosphere in India. Gandhiji, therefore, would go to England if the other conditions were satisfied. The important factor in the other terms was the complete implementing of truce terms by Government. If provincial Governments went on in the fashion in which they were going on at present, Gandhiji's going would become problematical. Government officials must take note of it. If the Working Committee was satisfied that in the absence of Gandhiji Government would abide by the terms of the settlement and would not create difficulties, then only Gandhiji would proceed to England.

A CHALLENGE.

Proceeding the Sardar challenged anybody to prove that any one in Gujerat was guilty of the breach of the truce terms. That was also true in other provinces. The responsibility was on the heads of Government wherever the terms were not kept. (Cheers).

ELECTION DISPUTES.

The Sardar then referred to the Congress election disputes all over the country and particularly in Bombay. This was unavoidable, he remarked, since after the last fight Congress had evolved strength and its prestige was enhanced. This was a common aspect all over the world. Congress belonged to the people. The election disputes showed that the Congress had become a more active and powerful body. But these fights must not become a permanent feature. They must now end.

His advice to the citizens of Bombay was that they must finish their election wranglings as early as possible. Surely every one of them could work for the Congress whether he had his place on the Congress organisation or not. That was the criterion of a real congressman. Congress had enough critics outside it. They should not supplement their efforts.

THE BOYCOTT.

The Sardar then laid emphasis on the necessity of strengthening the boycott of foreign cloth and liquor. He solemnly declared that hereafter foreign cloth had no place in India. (Applause). That place had gone for ever, never again to come back. The very first article of the Swaraj constitution would be that not a single thread of foreign cloth would ever be imported into this land.

As far as Indians were concerned there was going to be no compromise on the question of boycott (applause). He had got great confidence in Bombay. The mill industry had immensely benefitted as a result of the boycott.

Congress was accused of making common cause with the capitalist mill-owners. What wrong in that. They would make common cause not only with the mill-owners but also with the Princes, Zemindars and all sorts of people to achieve the common object and that was the expulsion of foreign masters from this country (applause).

If the foreigners wanted to remain as servants, they were welcome in this land but if they wanted to continue as masters, they should make ready to take ticket of the first steamer going to England. (Applause). Millowners or workers, Zemindars or Kisans, the rich or the poor all were sailing in the same boat in India at present.

Concluding, the Sardar gave a word of caution to the foreign cloth dealers in Bombay. He appealed to the public of Bombay to give all their support to the B.P.C.C. in its great task of boycott. When their representative would go to England he must feel behind him the strength and determination of a united nation. The Sardar made it plain that Gandhiji would be able to get in England only what they would give him in India.

"WAR MENTALITY."

Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram, in Hindi speech, spoke on the accusation of war mentality. Who had it, he asked? Congress had closed its camps, disbanded its volunteers and done a number of other things. What had Government done? Had they removed all the Kitchner police from Gujerat? He did not know if they had removed the C.I.D. from the doors of the Sardar. (Laughter). Had they stopped interfering with the private correspondence of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru? What was there to show that Government had a place mentality as against the war mentality of Congressmen? The peasants of Gujerat and U.P. were going without find in their effort to pay the Government revenue. What was Government doing to relieve their hardships? It was a pity that in Bombay they had still got one crore worth of foreign cloth. Their immediate duty would be to make a bonfire of that cloth (applause.)

NIPANI SEDITION CASE.

Sessions Judge Disagrees With Jury's Verdict

REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT

BELGAUM, June 25.

Mr. Ferrers, the Sessions Judge, stated to-day that he disagreed with the Jury's verdict of not guilty in the Nipani Sedition Case and was referring the case to the High Court. He permitted the accused to remain on bail as at present, pending the Decision of the High Court.—A.P.

200 Clerks Sacked At One Stroke.

RESULT OF AMALGAMATION OF U. P. AUDITS DEPARTMENT.

ALLAHABAD, June 25.

The Audit and Accounts Departments in the United Provinces are being amalgamated, effecting a saving of about three lakhs annually but leading to the abolition of several superior posts and throwing out of employment of about 200 clerks.—A. P.

CAWNPORE MUSLIMS' SYMPATHY.

For Dead Congressman

CAWNPORE, June 25.

A representative meeting of Musalmans of Cawnpore was held with Mr. Hidayathussain in the chair at his residence last evening where a resolution was passed at the sad demise of Pandit Ramprasad Misra a prominent Congress worker, ex-Municipal Commissioner and great supporter of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Capt. Ibbotson arrived and took charge.—A.P.

CLANDESTINE SALE OF LIQUOR IN MALWAN

(From Our Correspondent.)

MALVAN, June 25.

All liquor shops in Malvan city are closed since the last three months. Half-a-dozen shops are opened in the whole Taluka, but the local authorities have been allowing and encouraging license holders, to carry on their trade without limitations of boundary, time or agency.

Congress workers have been carrying on vigorous picketing day and night on several improvised liquor shops.

FOREIGN CLOTH RE-EXPORT SCHEME.

—:0:—

Gandhiji Discusses Plan With Business Leaders.

MEETING WITH YOUNG EUROPEANS.

Both Mahatmaji and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had quite a busy time on Thursday. On his arrival on Thursday morning by the Gujerat Mail Gandhiji was surrounded by a number of Pressmen. He answered some of their questions and then motored down to Manibhuvan, his Bombay residence. He was kept busy the whole day.

STRING OF VISITORS.

There was a string of interviewers waiting in the outside room. In the midst of his heavy work Gandhiji spared quite a long time for a lengthy interview which he gave to an American journalist.

GUJARAT SITUATION.

Gandhiji regards the situation in Gujerat as definitely unsatisfactory. Despite the repeated breaches of the terms of settlement on the part of Government officials in various places, Gandhiji is still filled with optimism about his future plans. He very much regretted the failure of Simla negotiations between the two wings of Muslims. The communal situation will again be examined at the forthcoming meeting of the Working Committee.

FEDERAL COMMITTEE.

It is how almost certain that Gandhiji will be present at the further meetings of the Federal Structure Committee when he goes for the R.T.C.

FOREIGN CLOTH RE-EXPORT.

In the afternoon, Gandhiji was in Conference with the representatives of the newly started Foreign Cloth Export Company. Messrs. H. P. Mody, Lalji Naranji, S. D. Saklatvala and a few other prominent businessmen were closeted with him for quite a long time. The question of re-exporting the stock of foreign piecegoods to countries outside India was, it is understood, discussed in all its aspects.

WITH "YOUNG EUROPEANS."

At 10 at night, Gandhiji met the "Young Europeans" of the Bombay Dinner Club, at a dinner given by the Club at the Taj Mahal Hotel. Sardar Vallabhbhai, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Sjt. K. F. Nariman and some other Congress men were also the guests at this dinner. There was a free exchange of views on both sides. The "Young Europeans" are desirous of a sympathetic understanding of the Indian question over which they have kept an open mind. Gandhiji returned to his residence late at night.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

To-day Gandhiji will address a public meeting of ladies at Madhav Baug. Late in the evening, immediately after his prayer, he will receive a deputation of the so-called "Untouchables" Mr. P. Balu, the cricketer, will lead the deputation and represent the case of his numerous "depressed classes" who stand for Joint Electorates as expressed in numerous meetings. Gandhiji will be requested to lay before the R.T.C. this view of the large majority of the "Depressed Classes."

Both, the Sardar and Gandhiji will leave to-night by the Frontier Mail.

MENACE OF JAPANESE COMPETITION

Millowners Representation To Gandhi.

BOMBAY, June 25.

The Chairman of the Millowners' Association with Mr. S. D. Saklatvala and Mr. Lalji Naranji met Mahatma Gandhi on Thursday to discuss various matters connected with the textile industry. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Banker were also present. The dicussion turned on the increasing imports of Japanese piece-goods, particularly artificial silk goods. It was pointed out that it was very unfair that, while the industry was being asked to give up the use of artificial silk yarns, Japanese imports in this class of goods were increasing at an alarming rate and disorganising the trade not merely in artificial silk goods, but also in other varieties.

MAHATMA'S REPLY.

Mahatma Gandhi said that he was aware of the position, but it was an article of faith with him that the use of any foreign manufactured articles in the composition of cloth turned out by India mills was detrimental to the interests of the masses. He explained his point of view at some length and regretted his inability to be deflected from the course of action he had mapped out by any disadvantage which might accrue to the industry, which he thought would only be of a temporary character. He, however, realised very fully the menace of Japanese competition, and said that he would leave no stone unturned to deal with it effectively.

CONGRESS POLICY.

The Congress policy was certainly not intended to restrict merely the imports from Lancashire, but all imports of foreign cloth, and he would direct particular attention to the growing menace from Japan. If and when a satisfactory settlement was reached, Japanese competition might be dealt with by means of a special tariff. The whole position was one which would have to be seriously considered in the very near future.—A.P.

BIJAPUR MERCHANTS BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, June 25.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops terminated successfully here yesterday, as the merchants sealed all foreign cloth. They have formed an association to co-operate with the local Boycott Committee to stop importing of banned cloth to this place.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY LAW STUDENTS FINED.

ALLAHABAD, June 25.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University has imposed a general fine of one rupee per student on all students of the Law Department for damage done to University property in connection with the incidents of last May arising from the leakage of examination papers when students are stated to have broken panes of glass and done other damage.—A.P.

Amritsar Congress Trouble.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, June 25.

A fresh split thereatened among the Punjab Congressmen was averted by the Provincial Congress Committee referring back to Amritsar Congress dispute to Arbitrators. There are two Congress parties at Amritsar, one led by Dr. Kitchlew and the other by Ghazi Abdur Rahman. Arbitrators have to find which is the legally constituted committee.

The Smiling Mahatma, who paid a surprise visit to Bombay yesterday. Despite his multifarious activities he manages to keep smiling.

STAND SOLIDLY BY GANDHIJI.

AND INDIA WILL GET SWARAJ.

Malaviyaji's Advice To Karad.

(From A Correspondent.)

KARAD, June 25.

Pandit Malaviya arrived at Wai on 22nd and opened Gorakshana Mandir. He paid a visit to Pradnya Pathashala and expressed satisfaction. He addressed a big public meeting on the present situation, where he received the citizens' address.

He proceeded Panchgani and visiting the Hindu High School. He reached Satara on 23rd evening, where a large crowd representing all parties enthusiastically received him in a big public meeting. Citizens presented him an address the next morning. He visited the Kanyashala, National School and Maratha Boarding.

Proceeding to Karad, the Punditji paid a flying visit to Umbraj and Brahmacharya Ashrama Masur. He reached Karad by noon and paid visits to Girls' School, Tilak High School, Untouchables' Mandir, etc.

Punditji was literally burried in flowers. At night at a meeting Punditji delivered a very inspiring lecture emphasising Hindu-Muslim Unity, Swadeshi and Boycott, and strenuous efforts for Swaraj irrespective of caste and creed or sex.

He declared that foreign rule was a curse to any nation. The whole country was now electrified, but the power house was Mahatmaji himself "stand solidly by Gandhiji" said Punditji, "and you will get Swaraj in a few months."

ALLEGED MISUSE OF FUNDS.

Mahatma And Sardar Approached

(From A Correspondent.)

DHULIA, June 25.

Public resentment is growing here against the West Khandesh District Congress Committee which, it is alleged, has made a misuse of funds. The Committee is not placing last year's account before the public. Mr. Khaladkar has wired to Mahatma and the Congress President requesting them to order institution of enquiries into the complaints against the Committee.

MAHATMA TO ADDRESS LADIES' MEETING.

Khadi Sales At Madhav Bag.

MAHATMA GANDHIJI is to address the meeting of ladies to be held at 2-30 p.m. to-day (Friday) at Madhav Bagh (C. P. Tank).

It is arranged by the All-India Spinners' Association Khadi Bhandar (Kalkadevi Road) to sell Khaddar at that time.

How Coercive Methods Work In Karnatak

JAPTIS GALORE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, June 25.

Innumerable "japtis" for realising the second instalment are reported from Sirsi and Siddapur talukas. In many cases it is alleged, even agricultural implements, women's ornaments, which are "streedhan", bare cooking utensils, rings etc., are rigorously attached. Where nothing could be got, forfeiture notices of lands and houses are applied. "Japtis" are taking place in the houses whose owners, even after paying first instalment by borrowing, have not yet got back the property previously attached. In one instance officers are reported to have not given receipts for the rings attached though asked for.

Mr. Diwakar returned from Sirsi this morning and is proceeding to Belgaum to confer with Mr. Chikodi, M.L.C., who is concerned with the first agreement with the Commissioner.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 33, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JULY.

New York, June 25.

Previous closing rate	9.64
To-day's opening rate	9.70
Difference	plus .06
To-day's closing rate	9.76
Difference	plus .12

Broach expectation J. A. Rs. 192.
Broach expectation A. M. Rs. 207.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY.

Liverpool, June 25.

Previous closing rate	5.12
To-day's opening rate	5.22
Difference	plus .10
To-day's closing rate	5.33
Difference	plus .21

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, June 25.

Silver ready	13-7/16
Higher	0-2-0
Silver forward	13-7/16
Higher	0-2-0

Tone of market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, June 25.

1st settlement	44 8 0
2nd settlement	44 6 0

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant

WANTED at Dadar—GRADUATE to give tuition to 2 boys in Matriculation Class. Apply Box No. 1023, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5313

WANTED—CLERKS, SUBOVERSEERS, DOCTORS, ENGINEERS, LAW GRADUATES and other staff to consult with KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, DELHI.
A R5312

WANTED—CANVASSERS for Insurance Business for leading Companies, liberal terms to influential persons from Box No. 1022 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R5311

AVAILABLE—The services of a Competent BLENDER, with Foreign experience for Cigarette Manufacture, also blended Cigarette Tobacco from Indian grown virginia Tobacco available. Can also initiate a factory if necessary. Please apply to "TOBACCO" C/o. W.D. Williams, Esqr., Press Superintendent, Addison & Co., Ltd., Mount Road, MADRAS.
B R 5309

Situations Wanted

ENERGETIC MATRICULATE wants any JOB on Rs. 25. Apply "JANARDAN" C/o. DIXIT, 466, Shanwar, Poona.
B R 5308

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 203. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

EARN THOUSANDS MONTHLY through PROFESSOR SHROFF'S forecasts of shares Broach Cotton and one sure NEW YORK COTTON FIGURE, opposite Pigeonsand, Mint Road.
P R5285

Trade Announcement.

WANTED—FOREIGN CLOTH. Highly respectable influential firm with branches and agents in important markets in Reunion Zanzibar, Mauditius, East Africa and Madagaskar desires to help re-expartation of foreign cloth on commission basis. Money advanced. High references. Write Box No. 1019, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R5302

Educational

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Civil Engineering Courses through correspondence. ALL-INDIA ENGINEERING COLLEGE, (Government Registered) Sukkur.
5179

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-3-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 27523 in respect of 25 Ordinary shares Nos. 224464 to 224468 and 99618 to 99637 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Bai SAKARBAI, widow of Virji Jetha has been LOST OR MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 1 month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Share Certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.
Dated June, 1931.
5310

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 1688 in respect of 30 Ordinary Shares Nos. 221359 to 221388, of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Moolchand Bodhamal has been Lost or Mislaid. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Share Certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.
Dated 15th May, 1931.
R-5303.

THE GAEKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Baroda State).

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Sayajiganj, Baroda on FRIDAY, the 26th June, 1931, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors report and the Audited Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss account for the period ending 31st December 1930.
(2) To elect Directors in place of Mr. Hiralal M. Shah and Mr. Jyotendra L. Mehta.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th June, 1931 to 27th June, 1931, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board
N. PURSHOTAM AND Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Baroda, 21st May, 1931.
3125

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 413 OF 1931.
RE: SHRIRAM LEKHRAJ KANDELWALA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, trading as L. SHRIRAM at Mumbadevi and residing at 3rd Bholwada and now absconding ...A Debtor.
Ex parte: RAMCHAND GANGARAM ...Petitioning Creditor.

On the 24th day of June, 1931, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.
Dated this 24th day of June, 1931.

K. A. PHOJWANI.
Insolvency Registrar.
3204

Amusements.

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Great Racing Comedy
THE SPORT OF KINGS
featuring
LESLIE HENSON
A Laugh from start to finish.

THE EMPIRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE LOCKED DOOR
featuring
ROD LA ROQUE and BARBARA STANWICK
A Woman's Fight for her Honour.

THE EMPRESS
6-30 and 10 p.m.
RADIO'S SUPER SPECTACLE
DIXIANA
featuring BEBE DANIELS, BERT WHEELER, ROBT WOOLSEY.

OPERA HOUSE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The American Singer, Dancer and Musician.
RAGINI DEVI
with CINEMA.

COMMENCING FROM SATURDAY 27th JUNE 1931.

Sharadha's

GORGEOUS PICTURE OF GRAND PAGEANTRY AND POMP OF THE ANCIENT FROM LIFE-HISTORY OF

"SHALIVAHAN"

Who rose from an humble soldier to a Monarch of Fame, only by Chivalry and Courage.
Starring:
Mr. NANDRAM, Mr. BOSE, Mr. SAUKTA and Misses NURJEHAN and MEHTAB to run at
VISHNU CINEMA

TO-MORROW
The hero of
ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT
LEW AYRES
AT
PATHE CINEMA
IN
IRON MAN
THE GREATEST ALL TALKING STORY EVER SCREENED
ALL STAR CAST
LEW AYRES
ROBERT ARMSTRONG
JEAN HARLOW
JOHN MILJAN
A CARL LAEMMLE SUPER PRODUCTION.

PATHE CINEMA 6-30 & 10.
THE GREATEST TRAIN SMASH EVER SCREENED.
GLENN TRYON
IN
THE MIDNIGHT SPECIAL
ALL TALKING THRILLER
Also
GEORGE SYDNEY & CHARLIE MURRAY
IN
ALL EXCITED
ALL TALKING COMEDY,
AND
MICKEY MOUSE

GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road,
To-night 5-30, 8, 10-30 p.m.
"RIO RITA"
NEXT SATURDAY.
The show that has Amazed the world!
"HIT THE DECK"
with
JACK OAKIE
All Talking, Singing and Dancing.

THE CAPITOL THE LAST DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The Hollywood Dancers ELAINE & HUGO together with KATHLEEN NORRIS' PASSION FLOWER
TO-MORROW
DO YOU KNOW WHY
A LADY SURRENDERS?
YOU'LL BE SURPRISED!

EARN Rs. 300 A MONTH
By Learning Practically or by Post from Factory Experts and Graduates, those varieties of best and cheapest Soaps (Even Rs. 3/8 per 82 pounds) which are so highly praised by Judges, Magistrates, Chairmans, etc. Many Soap Teachers and Factory Proprietors of India, Burma and Ceylon are our pupils. Ten times fee refunded if failure. Detail free from:—
SOAP TEACHING HOUSE,
(Regd. by India Govt.)
Saidpur (Rangpur), BENGAL

RIALTO TALKIES TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
Lamington Road.
WESTERN ELECTRIC TALKIE EQUIPMENT.
JEANETTE MACDONALD & REGINALD DENNY
IN THE FOX TALKING COMEDY OF MODERN LOVE.
OH FOR A MAN!
He came to steal and stayed to Love. She awoke from a dream and he was the reality.
DON'T MISS THE GAYEST COMEDY OF THE SEASON, IT PUTS THE FIZZ IN SOPHISTICATION
—ALSO—
THE COMPLETE SOUND RECORD OF **THE DERBY 1931**

GOING CHEAP
German White Glazed Tiles
6" x 6" x 3/8" at Ans. 12 per Doz.
6" x 3" x 3/8" at Ans. 6 per Doz.
Prices: — Ex our Store "LOOSE."
SAJAN & CO.
Tiles & Marble Merchants,
718, Cotton House, Fort,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Legal Notices

REVOCATION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GENERAL POWER OF ATTORNEY given by my client Mr. ESSUFALI ADAMJI GHASLETWALLA on 30th March, 1930, in favour of his son Mr. HASANALI ESSUFALI GHASLETWALLA, is revoked by my client as from to-day the 25th day of June 1931, and no act done by the said Hassanali Essufali hereafter, in alleged pursuance of the said power of attorney, will bind my client the said Mr. Essufali Adamji Ghasletwalla.
Dated this 25th of June, 1931.
G. B. PANDYA.
Attorney for Mr. Essufali Adamji Ghasletwalla.
56, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
3202.

The Famous Astrologer

Medalist and Certificate Holder from Maharajahs, Rajahs and Nobles. Casting Horoscope Rs. 2. Personal consultation of one horoscope Rs. 5. In writing Rs. 10. Annual life reading Rs. 5. 3 questions about futurity Re. 1. Extra question As. 8. (Birth-date and time or writing time required.) Write to, or call at, Pandit K. [illegible] Mint Street, Madras.

N. B. Sabha & Congress

POSITIONS DEFINED

In a statement to the press, Mr. Ram Chandra, B.A. (National) General Secretary, All-India Naujwan Bharat Sabha defining the position of Naujawan Bharat Sabha says that the Sabha is an independent organisation with its own special programme, policy and mission. It is neither subordinate nor auxiliary to the Congress. It is not a Congress Youth organisation. The Congress is not clear with regard to its position on the question of capital and labour. But the Naujawan Bharat Sabha has clearly and emphatically declared itself to be in favour of Socialism. And its object is to establish a Peasants and Workers' Socialist Republic in India. This object can only be attained by organising the peasants and workers on a class basis. The Naujwan Bharat Sabhas throughout India are, therefore, requested to take up the work of peasants and workers' organisation. Organised masses by their action alone can achieve their own emancipation.

As regards the Congress, the Naujawan Bharat Sabha does not wish to come into clash with it at this hour.

We must recognize that we are a minority and we have to win over our opponents not only by the nobility of our ideal but also by the nobility of our behaviour and sublimity of our character.

I learn that Naujawan Bharat Sabhas are springing up everywhere. I shall request all provinces to atonce put themselves in touch with the All-India Naujawan Bharat Sabha office at Lahore and adopt its constitution.

BURMA REBELS ACTIVE AGAIN

Anti-Indian Feeling Continues

RANGOON, June 24.

Series of outrages reported from the disturbed areas show renewed activity on the part of "rebels."

There has been a continuance of anti-Indian feeling particularly in Myaungmya District. Burman rebels attacking Indian houses. In Zenzada, the police met a "rebel" gang in a house on the 22nd night when they killed one and captured the leader of the gang. Several members of the gang were seriously wounded.

In another area in the same district forty "rebels" armed with one gun and three locally made guns attacked the headman's house and removed property valued at Rs. 1,000 after assaulting the headman.

In Tnayetnyo 25 "rebels" armed with four locally made bombs attacked the headman's house and looted his property. In Inseln 20 "rebels" armed with a gun attacked a field hut in Paukko area, on the night of the 22nd, killed five villagers and wounded one. In Tharrawaddy also one headman's house was attacked and a sum of Rs. 300, mostly land revenue collections, was looted. In Myaungmya Burmans threw bullets at an Indian hut in one village, cutting the wall of a house, ordering Indians to return to India. In another village Burmans entered an Indian hut, killed one and severely assaulted two Indians with dahs. Several minor dacoities have also been reported from all the above districts and aslo from Prome.—A. P.

(Continued from col. 7.)

wool, Shamji Mal.

S S Tokiwa Maru, for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha, Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Alipore, for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 272 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd; 600 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trdg. Co.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 25.
Barpeta, Partridge, Busrah.
Canara, Lane, Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.

June 25.
Varsova, Rome, Busrah.

LOADING.

June 26.
Steamer Tolkuva Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Sumatra Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Silverluch for New York.
Steamer Nurmahal for Rangoon.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind: The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer, Kaiser-i-Hind is expected to arrive here to-day from London at about (8 a.m.) with the outward mails of the 11th inst., a general cargo and 78 passengers.

S S Barpeta: The B I S N Coy's steamer Barpeta arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah with a general cargo and 24 passengers.

S S Canara: The B I S N Coy's steamer Canara arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Varsova: The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 25.

S S Jalavati; Agents: T M & Co: from Genoa:—60 cases cotton goods, 68 cases cotton tissues, 51 cases alum circles, 25 bottles quick silver, 50 bags farina, 392 bags silk yarn, 300 bags barytes, 28 cases hemp twines, 40 cases macaroni, 100 drums chemicals, 50 cases lime, 300 bags black stone chips and 194 packages motor car covers.

From Port-Said:25 bales cotton.

From Suez:—637 drums asphalt.

S S Kenya; Agents: M M & Co; from Durban:—412 cases fruits 43 bars silver bullions.

From Zanzibar:—970 bales cotves and 50 cases milk.

From Seychilles:—959 bags copra and 1854 pieces coco's deneer.

From Mombassa:—6597 bales cotton.

S S Varsova; Agents: M M & Co; from Busrah:—1988 bags dates, 15 bags sheep skin.

From Mohmeran:—50 tins ghee, and 64 bundles wool.

From Karachi:—3 bales spun silk yarn, 11 cases almond seeds, 200 bales cotton, 351 bags dry fruits, 6543 bags wheat, 118 bags gram, 54 bags gram flour, 603 baskets wet dates, 50 drums anti-coronine composition.

S S Dalgoma; Agents: M M & Co; from Freemantle:—01815 bags wheat.

S S British Gunner; Agents A P Oil Co; from Abadan:—5665-6 tons furnace oil in bulk and 1980-7 tons diesel oil in bulk.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 25.

S S Mantua; for London:—107 cwts sandalwood, S Nowroji & Co; 1006 cwts linseed oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 500 cwts myrabollum; Amin & Sons; 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Strauss & Co; 30 bales animal skin, H Oosman & Co; 4 bales animal skin, A Azizulla; 4 bales animal skin, P M Hassam; 18 bales animal skin, H A M G H Sandal; 9 bales animal skin, H Jeewan; 9 bales animal skin, M Esmail; 3 bales animal skin, C G Merchant.

For Marseilles:—100 cwts ground nut kernals, M Bhuta & Co.

For Glatz:—100 cwts gum olibanum, A A H Mavji & Co.

For New York:—4 bundles wool ten carpets, M M & Co.

For Bourgos:—5 bales cotton yarn, Davin Mills Co.

For Port-Said:—27 bales cotton yarn and 5 bales cotton yarn, Pitamber.

S S Warfield; for Hull:—1000 cwts castor seed, Birla Bros; 8000 cwts castor seed, Strauss & Co; 2000 cwts dastor seed, R Ratilal & Co; 500 cwts myrabolium, P Mathradas & Co.

For Dunkirk:—100 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 8000 cwts groundnuts, R Ratilal & Co; 20000 cwts ground nut seed, Birla Bros; 550 bales cotton raw, Volkart Brothers.

S S Delhi; for Hamburg:—84 cwts gum karoya, N Moolji & Co.

For Rotterdam:—990 cwts jowari, Ralli Bros.

S S Kondekirk; for Antwerp:—2000 cwts crushed bones, Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton raw, L Kallianji & Co.

For Ghent:—120 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—100 bales akund cotton, R Pallanji & Co.

S S Silveriarch; for New York:—5000 cwts castor seed Ralli Bros, 1200 cwts castor seed, L Dreyfus & Co; 3 bales woollen carpets and 24 bales woollen numdas, Cox & Kings Ltd; 1324 cwts gum karoya, N Moolji & Co; 100 bales cotton dy, P D Vora & Co.

For Marseilles:—600 cwts mustard seed and 1 pot essence de Pulwa Rosa, Volkart Bros; 3000 cwts castor seed and 9000 cwts groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

For Philadelphia:—386 bales

(Continued in colmn 6.)

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS
TO-DAY.

Mahatma to address ladies' meeting, Madhav Bagh, 2-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1-45 p.m.—A sponsored programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co., Ld.—7 p.m.—R. V. Bhangle's classical and light music.

LOST.—Between Jacob Circle and Fort, a roll of certificates and testimonials belonging to Mr. Abbas A. Moochhala. The finder will please return them to "All-India Swadeshi Exhibition" Office, Great Western Hotel Buildings, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held at the Pathological Laboratory, Grant Medical College to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Gange" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Tuesday the 30th inst.

KHURSHED NARIMAN TO ADDRESS PARSI MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Raikeya Sabha Mr. Khurshed Nariman will address a Parsi meeting on Saturday, the 27th Inst. at 6 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge on "Parsis and Present Situation" Mr. Khursedji Santoke will preside.

VANAR SENA PROCESSION.

A procession of Vanar Sena will start on Saturday at 4 o'clock from Kalbadevi Chhotabhuvan and pass through different streets. All students and Vanar Senas are requested to join the procession.

"BOMBAYITES DUTY TO BOMBAY."

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at Mumbadevi Fountain, when Mr. Meherally will preside and Messrs. Manibhai Desai, Umashanker Dikshit, Indrajit Thakore and others will speak.

VOLUNTEERS' RELIEF COMMITTEE.

This Committee started work in June, 1930, with Sheth Govindji Narandas, as President and Sheth Narainlal Bansilal and Sheth Virchand Panachand, as joint Treasurers.

The object of this Committee is to render help to the dependents and needy families of the Volunteers who were imprisoned, maimed, wounded or dead.

Nearly 600 applications were received, out of which 511 were sanctioned. Rs. 24672/3/9 were paid up by way of Relief, Money Order Commission, and etc. and a sum of Rs. 1500/- has been given to the B. P. C. C. as a Loan.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE.—The current years League tournament of the Indian Football League commences on the 27th inst. 10 teams are competing. The following is the week-end fixture:—

Saturday (27th inst.) Matunga Hindus F.C. vs. Portuguese Association F. F.
Referee Mr. V. C. Sen.

Sunday (28th inst.) Mahim Spots F. C. vs. Bengal club.
Referee Mr. B. N. Sen.

All matches will be played in the Bengal club ground at Parel. Kick off is at 5-30 p.m.

HOME NURSING CLASS.—The Organising Secretary Mahila Seva Mandal Bombay writes:—Under the auspices of the Mahila Seva Mandal of the Social Service League, Bombay a Home Nursing Class of the St. John Ambulance Association will be held from tomorrow (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) and thenceforward at the Damodar Hall, Polbavdi, Parel. The class will be held on each Saturday following from 4-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. at the same place. The course will be completed in 16 lectures, and it will be conducted in Marathi. It is open to women of all castes and creeds. Ladies who desire to join the class are requested to be present on the opening day.

LOST

LOST—One Rolled Gold Square WRIST WATCH along with Golden chain, either in the train which arrived Churchgate at 11-5 or on Platform at about 11-5 a.m. on 23-6-31. Finder is requested to see Mr. V.S.P. in the Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

FOR ALL URINAL COMPLAINTS USE "SHANTAVAN"
For particulars write to:—
REDKER AGENCY, Bombay No. 4

MONSOON VIGOROUS

POONA, June 25.

The monsoon has been vigorous in Assam and Upper Burma and normally active in Lower Burma, Bengal and Chota Nagpur. It continues weak in the Peninsula. Numerous dust storms and thunder storms have occurred in the Punjab and adjoining districts of West United Provinces. The temperature is above the normal from East Gujarat to West United Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Konkan and Malabar and local in Bengal, Bihar, East United Provinces, East Central India, Berar, West Central Provinces, Southwest Punjab, Kashmir and North Hyderabad. A few falls have occurred in West Central India, East Central Provinces, Punjab Hills, Baluchistan and Bombay Deccan.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Kashmir, North Punjab, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and the central ports of the country and nearly general rain with locally heavy falls, will continue in East Bengal, Assam and Burma.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, 25-6-31.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 25-6-31 Colaba Point 0.09 in.; Fort 0.26 in.; J. J. Hospital 0.03 in.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 2.84 in.; Fort 3.49 in.; J. J. Hospital 3.92 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 15.14 in.; Fort 17.08 in.; J. J. Hospital 15.45 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba Point 23.75 in.; Fort 27.61 in.; J. J. Hospital 21.09 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 25-6-1931:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.724 inches (.029 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.015.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.0 degrees (5.2 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 80.3 degrees (2.8 above normal).

Observations Recorded.

The following table gives the details of the weather for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, together with the rainfall departure from normal since January 1:—

Stations.	Past 24 hrs.	Since 1st June 1931 to date.	Departure from normal.
Rangcon	..	27.1	plus 13.1
Chittagong	T	8.5	— 7.9
Calcutta	1.1	4.7	— 4.3
Balasore	0.3	3.7	— 3.4
Cuttack	0.2	5.3	— 1.8
Patna	..	0.3	— 5.2
Benares	1.9	2.2	— 0.4
Allahabad	2.7	2.7	plus 0.1
Cawnpore	1.4	1.8	— 0.2
Lucknow	..	1.0	— 1.7
Agra	..	0.7	— 0.6
Delhi	..	0.1	— 1.7
Lahore	..	0.1	— 1.1
Multan	..	0	— 0.4
Peshawar	..	0.1	— 0.2
Quetta	..	0	— 0.1
Jacobabad	..	0	— 0.1
Hyderabad	..	0.1	— 0.2
Karachi	..	0	— 0.5
Jodhpur	..	0.4	— 0.8
Ajmer	..	0.1	— 1.4
Rajkot	..	0.7	— 2.4
Surat	..	0.6	— 5.3
Ahmedabad	..	0.1	— 3.3
Indore	..	0.6	— 3.8
Akola	..	0.8	— 3.2
Jubbulpore	0.4	3.5	— 1.3
Nagpur	0.7	5.3	— 1.4
Bombay	..	2.7	—11.5
Ratnagiri	0.7	12.0	—11.7
Poona	..	1.5	— 2.6
Sholapur	..	3.3	— 0.6
Hyderabad	T	2.9	— 0.8
Bangalore	T	2.1	— 0.4
Mysore	..	1.8	— 1.0
Mangalore	0.1	19.8	—10.9
Madras	..	0.7	— 0.9
Cocanada	..	2.9	— 0.8
Simla	..	1.2	— 3.2
Mount Abu	..	0.3	— 2.3
Colombo	0.2	8.1	plus 0.8

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

DISCOURSE ON UPANISHADS.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public discourse on Upanishads at the Batliboi's Accountancy Institute Hall, Navsari Building, Horaby Road, Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), on Saturday.

The Swami will also conduct another public class on Bagwat Geeta at the Anandilal Poddar High School, Santa Cruz, on the 28th instant (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

City Fathers Vote For Increase In Health Officer's Salary.

:o:

BUT CANCEL LEASE OF LAND FOR SCHOOL!

The question of raising the salary of Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, Executive Health Officer, from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,750 per month came up before the Municipal Corporation on Thursday and was agreed to by a majority, Dr. A. G. Viegas only dissenting.

LEASE CANCELLED.

For want of funds, the Corporation cancelled the lease, for a plot of land of the Improvement Trust, which they had entered into in 1919 to erect a school building on which they proposed to spend Rs. 4,20,000. It must be noted here that already a sum of Rs. 22,522 has been paid by way of rent to the Trust.

EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER'S SALARY.

Dr. Albon DeSouza moved that sanction be given to the salary of Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, Executive Health Officer, being fixed at Rs. 1,750 per month from 1st August, 1931 with a further recommendation that the salary be raised to Rs. 2,000 per month from August, 1932.

Dr. C. V. Deshmukh seconded the proposition.

INCREASE OPPOSED.

Dr. A. G. Viegas who opposed the proposition urged the Councillors to remember that they were in the Corporation in the interests of the rate-payers and not to "serve the interests of their personal friends."

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh supporting the proposition said Dr. Nerurkar had served the Corporation efficiently and therefore deserved the increase in his pay.

The proposition when put to vote was declared carried only Dr. Viegas dissenting.

LEASE CANCELLED.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner stating that on 6th November, 1919 the Corporation gave their approval to a plot of City Improvement Trust land on Suparibag Estate being leased for the construction of a primary school, and on 21st September 1922 approved of plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 4,20,000. Attempts were made since then to provide funds for this work in the budget, but owing to financial stringency it had not been possible so far to make a provision in the budget. The Corporation at present paid a sum of Rs. 2,376 per annum as ground rent to the City Improvement Trust for this plot. They had so far paid Rs. 22,572 as ground rent in the hope of being able to construct a school building on the site. It was not possible to provide for this work in the budget for 1931-32 nor was there any likelihood of a provision being made in the near future. The Commissioner requested the sanction of the Corporation to the cancellation of the lease and surrender of the above plot to the City Improvement Trust.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar moved to accept the Commissioner necessary permission to cancel the lease. The proposition was agreed to.

FACTS THAT TELL!
Rural India In Charts.

The Hon. Secretary of the Students' Brotherhood writes:—

The Exhibition of hand-painted charts giving statistical figures and information about Indian Rural conditions and problems, social as also educational, with comparative statistics of European countries, bringing out clearly the fact of Indian exploitation by a foreign Government, has been attracting large crowds for the last two days. Mr. Brojendranath Bhadra of the Deshbandhu Village Ex-organisation Committee remains present during the time the exhibition is open and explains to the public the various aspects of the Indian problem. The different charts give telling facts and figures about India's social problem like untouchagility, etc., and vividity gring out the abject poverty of India subsequent upon foreign domination and exploitation. The comparative statistics giving average income, production, etc., per head in other countries when compared with the conditions prevalent in India present a very sad tale and makes the dweller in the town and city realise the misery that the millions of the Indian villagers undergo year in and year out. To meet the extraordinary rush of visitors the exhibition has been kept open for one day more.

TO-DAY'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Mr. Bhojendranath Bhadra will deliver a public lecture on "Indian Village ex-organisation" at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Y. J. Meherally will preside. The lecturer will exhibit over 100 lantern slides. The lecture is open to the general public. The Exhibition of hand-painted charts giving valuable information regarding economic problems, social and educational problems and latest statistical figures will be kept open for the 1st day from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 3 to 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Brotherhood Hall. Admission is free.

PICKETING TODDY SHOP AUCTIONS.

The Secretaries B.P.C.C. write:

With a view to arrange for vigorous picketing of the auction of toddy shops and mandvas on the 1st and 2nd July at the C.J. Hall, at 11 a.m., a conference is summoned of all picketing organisations, particularly ladies, at the Congress House on Saturday at 4 p.m.

PICKETING TO BEGIN.

From Monday next liquor and toddy picketing will be resumed in all the Wards.

An appeal is made to all to enlist as volunteers if not wholetime at least two or three hours in the evening.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI'S MEETING.

Under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. there will be a public meeting to-day (Friday) at 8-30 a.m. at the Cutchi Deshsoswal Jain Mahajan Wadi, Mandvi, when Sardar Vallabhbhai will address.

MONEY LEADS TO MURDER!
Fatal Assault In Broad Day Light.

A brutal murder in broad day light was committed at Jacob Circle on Thursday afternoon which created considerable sensation in that locality. Krishna Vithoba Naik, it appears, was at variance with another person who had alleged to have vowed vengeance on him. While Krishna was standing near a Pan Shop at Jacob Circle on Thursday afternoon, he was brutally assaulted with a knife. Krishna was thrown down and not less than seventeen wounds were inflicted on him till he became unconscious. The alleged assailant surrendered himself to the police. Krishna was taken to the J. J. Hospital but died soon after admission. The cause of assault is alleged to be monetary transactions.

AMBULANCE AND RED CROSS WORK IN INDIA
Viceroy Survey.

SIMLA, June 24.

"I find that Canada and India are engaged in a neck-to-neck race in ambulance activities, and I hope that by the time we meet again next year I shall be in a position to send our report to some of my Canadian friends and point out that we have got our nose in front, and that we mean to keep it there", said Lord Willingdon in presiding at the Joint Annual General Meeting of St. John Ambulance Association and Indian Red Cross Society, this afternoon at Viceregal Lodge. His Excellency observed that whereas fewer Canadians attended Ambulance classes, the percentage passing examination was higher. Proceeding, he alluded to the fact that in India the work of Ambulance Association was handicapped by shortage of qualified lecturers, and hoped that suitable members might join as lay lecturers. Referring to the work of Ambulance Brigade overseas, His Excellency congratulated the Parsi Division in Bombay on having attained the Diamond Jubilee, and hoped that the example set by Lahore and Calcutta in the matter of Nursing Divisions would be copied by many other cities in India.

As regards the Red Cross Society's Report, the Viceroy emphasised the two outstanding events, namely, amalgamation of Child Welfare League with Red Cross and the handing over to Red Cross by Lord Irwin of the Thanksgiving Fund collected to commemorate recovery from serious illness of His Majesty King Emperor to be devoted to educational campaign against tuberculosis. Lord Willingdon congratulated Punjab and Burma on enrolling most members during the year and alluded to the practical help which Bihar and Orissa Society was receiving from Lady Stephenson.

Commander-in-Chief, presenting the report of the Indian Council of St. John Ambulance Association said that an organisation that in one year trained 36976 persons in first aid, 1052 in Home Nursing and 769 in Home Hygiene and Sanitation was undoubtedly doing useful work. One of the most encouraging features of the report was increase in the number of Home Nursing classes held for Indian ladies.

Major General Megaw presented report of the activities of Brigade overseas and concluded with an appeal to Indian men and women to enrol in larger numbers for this humanitarian work which was carried on without regard to nationality, caste or creed, its only object being relief of suffering.

Sir Fazl Hussain presenting the report of the Red Cross Society, gave a birds eye view of the few important events which included the junior red cross movement, Chief Welfare Work, wives and families of Indian troops and holding in Simla of Summer school for Red Cross Secretaries. Sir Fazli Hussain concluding said "Let us introduce one change. Let not the needy come to us for help, let us go to the needy to help them."

After the meeting, the Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon were "At Home" to those present.—A. P.

A. I. DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST TRIPOLI ALLEGED "ATROCITIES"

The Secretary Central Khilafat Committee of India Bombay, writes:—

Under the auspices of nearly all the Musalman organisations in India an All-India Demonstrations has been arranged against the atrocities committed by the Italian Military Authorities in Tripoli and Friday the 26th has been fixed for holding such demonstrations. For Bombay a programme has been prepared which consists of a big procession and a public meeting on Friday afternoon, the procession starting from the Khilafat House at 2.30 p.m. (Standard Time) and passing through Sankley Street, Madanpura, Parsee Statue, Two Tanks, J. J. Hospital, Bhendi Bazaar, Pydhownie, Abdul Rehman Street, Crawford Market, Bori Bunder and reaching Esplanade Maidan by 6 p.m. where a public meeting will be held protesting against the atrocities committed against our Arab Muslim Brothers of Tripoli. All Mussalmans and sympathisers are earnestly requested to kindly attend the Meeting. All the Muslim Volunteer Corps of Bombay are requested to reach the Khilafat House by 2 o'clock.

CHILDREN HANDED OVER TO FATHER
Hasumati Case Complaint Dismissed

Mr. Indravadan N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, 4th Court, heard on Thursday an application made by Vaikunthlal Ishvarlal Munim under Section 201 Cr. P. C. for the presentation of the complaint to the proper Court, as that Court had no Jurisdiction to entertain it.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga, with Mr. H. D. Thakore appeared for the petitioner, while Mr. S. M. Mehta, with Mr. Moosaji Patel, opposed the application.

Mr. Kanuga argued that if it was made to appear on the face of the complaint that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to entertain it, he should return the complaint with an endorsement to the effect that it should be presented to the proper Court (namely the Court at Broach). It was further argued that the offence was really committed at Broach, and as there was nothing in the complaint to show that it was committed in Bombay, the Magistrate should be pleased to return the same for presentation to the Court at Broach.

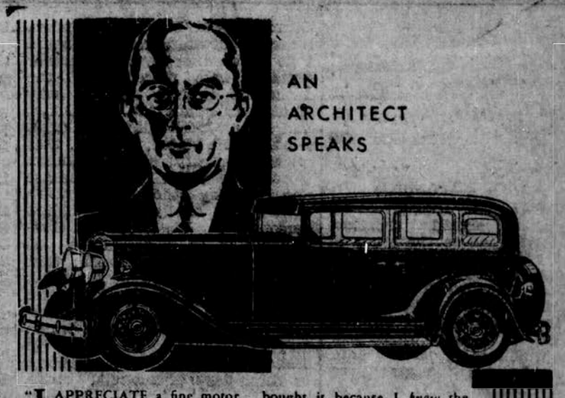
Mr. Mehta argued that since a notice was issued under Section 202 Cr. P. C. it was not open to the Court to fall back upon Section 201 Cr. P. C., but the Magistrate might, if he thought proper, dismiss the complaint under Section 203 Cr. P. C.

Accepting the latter argument, the Magistrate dismissed the complaint under Section 203 Cr. P. C.

It appears that during the course of the arguments, the two children were brought to the Court for handing them over to the complainant, the father. The Magistrate took a note of it, when the children were taken in custody by the father.

CO-OPERATIVE SECRETARIES' TRAINING CLASS.—The Girgaum Co-operative Institute had decided to hold Secretaries Training Classes at the Maratha High School, Girgaum, from Saturday (4th prox). The course will cover about 18 lectures, and some important co-operative Institutions will be shown to the students. Persons working in the co-operative societies and desires of working in them will be benefitted by this class. Examination fees will be Rs. 2 in lump, but the members of any co-operative society will be charged half the rate.

Persons desirous of enlisting themselves are requested to write to the office-bearers of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute or see between 8 and 9 a.m. and 6 and 7 p.m. at the Servants of India Society, 2nd floor, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.



"I APPRECIATE a fine motor car—and that months of intensive planning were necessary to successfully build into it all its fine qualities.

"Men in my profession buy motor cars, and other things, more carefully and painstakingly than any other group I know . . . because our technical training enables us to detect inferior material or design wherever we find it. We place our confidence only in proved quality.

"I drive a Nash Eight-80. I bought it because I *know* the Nash is a good automobile . . . the basic design of the car is sound . . . and the engineering is on a par with any car I've examined.

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"Several of my friends are driving Nash cars—bought at my suggestion, when I exercised an architect's prerogative of recommending the purchase."

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THE NEW NASH

City Civil Court Bill.
NOT TO BE INTRODUCED IN COUNCIL

The Director of Information, Bombay writes with reference to the recent publication in the Bombay "Government Gazette" of a draft Bill for the establishment of a City Civil Court in Bombay, it should be pointed out that the Bill not be introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council. As some of the provisions of the Bill affect the jurisdiction of the High Court, the Bill will have to be introduced in the Central Legislature. It has, however, been published to elicit public opinion on its provisions in order that Government may decide whether or not to recommend the introduction of the Bill in the Central Legislature.

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PATHE CINEMA TO-MORROW
LEW AYRES in IRON MAN

STOP PRESS

RAMAN'S NEW DISCOVERY.

CALCUTTA, June 25.

Sir C.V. Raman, winner of Nobel Prize for Physics, has discovered proof that light consists of particles possessing additional attribute of angular momentum which hitherto was regarded as an uncertain theory. This discovery was obtained from experiments of scattering light in gasses by which was determined the state of polarisation and molecular spin.—A. P.

AFGHAN-SOVIET TREATY.

BOMBAY, June 25.

The Treaty of Neutrality between Afghanistan and Soviet Russia, which was signed at the time of ex-King Amanullah's Government at Paghman (Afghanistan), has been re-signed yesterday at the Astoor Palace, Kabul, with the addition of certain new clauses.—A.P.

RELIEF TO GERMANY.

LONDON, June 25.

Washington.—It is authoritatively denied by the Treasury that the Federal Reserve Board has actually reached an agreement concerning relief to the Reichsbank, though consultations which are continuing are likely to materialise.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, June 25.

Canberra.—Loud cheers from all benches greeted Mr. Scullin when he read to the House of Representatives Mr. Snowden's offer.

The Prime Minister added: We agree to forgo our share of the reparations and appreciate Britain's interpretation of the American plan and her action in so promptly and fully extending its offer to the Dominions.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 25.

The Danish trans-Atlantic fliers have landed at Krefeld.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, June 25.

In jute shares further fall in share values was evidenced to-day on the opening of the market which was accentuated as the session progressed. Towards close however better feeling set in and an all round improvement was registered. In coals no transaction was registered. In coals no transaction was reported during midday session. Later small turnover resulted at lower levels. Teas were neglected. In Miscellaneous section Burma Corporation improved further while others shew no change. Government securities were quiet. Closing quotations were:—

Three and a half per cent paper 58/12; four per cent loan 1960/70 72/8; five per cent loan 1945/55 100/2; six per cent bonds 1933/36 99/14; six per cent U. P. Bonds 1921-41 103/10.

Railway Sara Serajgunj Railway 51.

Cotton: Muir Mills ordy. 224.

Coals: Bengal Giridih 2; Burrakur 99/3; Kalapahari 8. North Damuda 2/4; Raneegunge 29/4

Jutes:—Alliance ordy. 241/9; Anglo-India ordy. 216/8; Bally ordy. 110; Baranagore 113; Cheviot 200; Clive ordy. 18/12; Dalhousie ordy. 302; Empire 34/8; Fort Gloster ordy. 456/8; Ds. pref. 107; Gouripore ordy. 287/8; Gondalpara 704/8 Howrah ordy. 27/6 Hukumchand ordy. 17/5; Kamarhatty ordy. 336; Kankinarrah ordy. 312; Kinnison ordy. 615; Lansdowne ordy. 101; Nathmul 17/3; Orient 176; Reliance 5¼.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 5; Bengal Chemical pref. 10/8; Indian Iron and Steel 2/5; Tata Iron and Steel ordy. 23/12; B. I. Corporation ordy. annas 11; seven per cent 1922/52 Nuddea Jute Mills Debentures 100.—A. P.

"G" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee, the usual monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony will be held at Tilak Maidan, Dadar (Opp. B. B. and C. I. Ry. Station) on Sunday, (28th inst.), at 8 a.m. (S.T.). Srimati Sarojini Naidu will hoist the National Flag.

In accordance with Mahatma Gandhi's wishes to restart Prabhat Pheries, the various Prabhat Pheris in the "G" Ward will take out processions and meet at Tilak Maidan before 7-45 a.m. (S.T.).

All Congress Volunteers must meet at Tilak Maidan on the 28th inst. exactly at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.).

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1931.

SLAVE COMMUNITIES

In the current issue of "Young India," Mahatma Gandhi gives a summary of a very touching letter written to him by some members of the Rajwar community, living in certain districts of Bihar and Orissa. From the description of the community, as given in that summary, it appears that the Rajwars are little better than slaves. They own no land, but work on it like beasts of burden and get for their toil, like those beasts, just what is barely necessary if even that, to keep them alive. And, if they refuse to give forced labour, they are evicted and have to starve till they surrender. As if this were not enough to drive them to desperation, Government steps it and brands the whole community as a Criminal Tribe and under the Criminal Tribes Act enforced against them, "the members of this community, if they want to give their sons and daughters in marriage to those living in a different district, are not allowed, or they are obstructed in such a way by the authorities and caste-people that it becomes impossible to make such alliances." Commenting upon the letter, Gandhiji observes that we have slave communities like this in many other parts of India besides Bihar and that they are no heritage from the British, but "we have had them for ages and all the greater shame on us for that." Gandhiji naturally expects Congressmen to take up the cause of these communities. He beautifully defines true Swaraj as the "sum-total of all the activities that go to build up a vigorous nation conscious of the strength that comes from right doing." There is no doubt that from the point of view of Swaraj, in this just sense "the existence of slave communities is a terrible wrong and must, therefore, be a hindrance in our march towards the goal." The task of uplifting and organising such communities and helping them to assert themselves against all their exploiters may well be taken up by Congress Committees, who are out to put down exploitation in every form.

CIVIL AVIATION IN INDIA.

The British Airman, Scott, is reported to have complained that "the Indian Government placed every obstacle in the way of establishing an air route between England and Australia." In reply to an interpellation in the Commons, Mr. Montagu, Under-Secretary of State for Air, stated that he was not aware "whether obstacles were placed by the authorities in India in the way of aircraft unless the machines had Indian mechanics and Indian pilots." He stated, however, that "it was contrary to the Indian Government's policy to subsidise any company other than Indian with rupee capital and Indian personnel". We hope the Government of India do adhere to this policy. We notice that propaganda is afoot for hastening the linking up of Karachi and Calcutta and Karachi and Bombay with an air service which may turn out to be only a branch of the Imperial Airways. In these days of financial stringency it is not probable that Government will risk the establishment of a State Air Service connecting internal Indian centres. They could have done this at a cheaper cost than what is incurred in the importation of foreign talent, had they cared to start a school for Civil Flying where Indians could be trained as pilots and mechanics. But their policy so far involves the postponement of opportunity to Indians to equip themselves for this new line of employment. If internal air centres are to be linked up for the carrying of mails, by giving a contract to a private concern, the public must protest against a non-Indian concern being favoured with the contract. The Government must strictly adhere to the promise they gave in the Legislative Assembly and stimulate indigenous enterprise in developing civil aviation. And even in these days of financal embarrassments they can, if they choose to do so, start a Central State Flying School under the direction of an Indian airman who has received both the A and B certificates. With this nucleus they can develop later a State Air Service manned solely by Indians. But have they this desire?

THE CONCILIATION COMMITTEE.

The formation of a Citizens' Conciliation Committee in Bombay is a move in the right direction. But the Committee will have to do a great deal more to be able to show any tangible good results. Mr. M. I. David, one of the originators of the scheme, rightly observed at Wednesday's meeting, that it was not enough to talk about conciliation, but it was necessary to work hard and long for conciliation. The object of the Committee is not merely to restore peace in the event of any communal conflict, but to prevent conflict by all possible means. And, we are assured that many practical questions about the methods of attaining the above object will soon be considered at the very next meeting of the executive council of the Committee. By the promptness and earnestness with which the Citizens' Committee will get to work and by the efficacy of its methods of work will it be judged by the public and not by the eminence of the men that form the body nor by their good intention nor even by their eloquent speeches. The Committee should beware of the consequences of shattering the hopes of the people after having done much to raise them. We would refer to the Committee an excellent suggestion from Mahatma Gandhi for maintaining communal goodwill in Bombay. Referring to the deplorable murder of Sjt. Pannalal Zaveri immediately after a public meeting in Dongri, Gandhiji writes: "Is it not poshible to arrange a joint meeting on the very spot where the murder took place and to declare that, whether we could evolve a common formula regarding the political issue or not, such murders would be made impossible?..... We ought to be able to hold public meetings anywhere and fearlessly express views even though they may be unpalatable in a particular neighbourhood." If the Citizens' Conciliation Committee could take the initiative in arranging the meeting suggested above, it would have a sound piece of work to its credit.

A STEP FORWARD.

A group of young Europeans in Bombay, willing to do their own political thinking and anxious to discover, by personal contact, the Indians' point of view, started some time ago a Dinner Club. They invited some Indian leaders to their dinners—last night they invited Mahatma Gandhi at what will remain the most memorable of their gatherings—and the exchange of ideas at the festive board appears to have encouraged them in the belief that their venture would prove useful to all concerned. The members of the Bombay Dinner Club have now made a public announcement of their aims and objects. This is all to the good. Their efforts to discover a happy alignment of British policy with Indian political ambitions will, we are sure, be helped by this praiseworthy method of securing personal contact between the intelligentsia of both communities. There are Clubs in Bombay, like the Orient Club and the Willingdon Sports Club, where Indians and Europeans meet for social and sports purposes, but these Clubs, with their plutocratic scale of fees and expenses, are beyond the reach of the middle class intellectual who is never burdened with sufficiency of monetary resources. We hope the Bombay Dinner Club will develop into a Club for men of moderate means amongst both communities, British and Indian, where they can meet on equal footing not only for the exchange of social amenities but also for intellectual co-operation in promoting the object which its originators have at heart.

MR. CREFTON OF JUBBULPORE

A correspondent from Nagpur, has made allegations against Mr. Crefton, Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpur, of open hostility towards the Congress and Congressmen. If true, they are serious in so far as they convict him of positive revolt against the spirit of the Truce to which the Central Government are a party. He accused Congressmen of preaching a no-tax campaign. The accusation was published. The Congress Secretary sought to repudiate it promptly by a press telegram to all papers in India. The telegram, it is alleged, was detained for the most wonderful reason that "drafts are not available." The postal authorities were requested for further details, but in vain, presumably because the Post Office was suffering from a shortage of normal stationery also. After the lapse of 24 days the poor authorities thought that they were able to be more communicative. But they had forgotten about the drafts, and the secretary was informed that the telegram was with-held because it was "objectionable." To misrepresent Congressmen is, it appears, of the essence of virtue. But to allow them to vindicate their honour is "objectionable!" This is not all. Responsible men have complained to the Home Member against Mr. Crefton's policy. It is the duty of the Home Member in the C. P. Government to make a searching inquiry into the allegations. And if it turns out to be true, then Mr. Crafton must be called to account.

SPORTS AND NATIONALISM

When last year lathi charges and arrests were the order of the day all over the country, when British Sergeants and lesser policemen almost daily indulged in the game of breaking heads, it was impossible to entertain the British M.C.C., or even to play the annual Quadrangular Matches. The position is clearly different now after the Truce. The political ban on the M.C.C.'s visit and the Quadrangular Matches automatically goes. That is commonsense, and there need not have been any reference to Mahatma Gandhi with regard to such a simple point. But the absence of a political ban does not necessarily mean that the M.C.C. must be invited at any cost or any terms and it would be unfair to read that meaning into Gandhiji's messages on the subject. The visit of the M.C.C. is to be considered on its intrinsic merits without any political bias. One of the resolutions to be considered by the Managing Committee of the Hindu Gymkhana is said to be that the M.C.C. should be called on the same terms as they offered to the Indian team for the latter's visit to England and that the Board of Cricket Control should be wholly or predominantly Indian. We feel that some such resolution would be a fair way out of the difficulty. In any case cricket matches on communal lines must be done away with. Else they would deserve to be boycotted by all patriotic players or spectators or patrons of sports.

Trifles

'Special Laws Must Go'
Unofficial Evidence Before Frontier Inquiry
—"Pioneer."

I am sure the Frontier Regulations Committee will decline to take cognisance of such evidence.

* * * * *

I feel I ought to stand up for Mr. Hacking. It is not quite untrue that I am negotiating favourable terms with Lancashire as regards my foreign cloth Agency. But I hope you agree with me, that it is mean to attribute motives.

* * * * *

So, as I was saying, I must stand by Mr. Douglas Hacking. After all what he wants is liberty to treat with India as he likes. You cannot object to it because you also demand similar liberty to treat with India.

* * * * *

"Do unto others what you would have done unto you." Which means that if you want liberty or freedom for yourself you must not deny it to others.

* * * * *

You must also agree with him about his duty to harass Government, threatening them with defeat and dismissal and what not, indeed, the history of the last ten years shows that you have been trying to end or mend the system of Government—Yes it is your Government don't be seditious—for less important reasons.

* * * * *

I hope I have proved to your satisfaction that Mr. Hacking must be supported in his very civil revolt against Benn's submission to "that great saint Mr. Gandhi."

If not, then go to the—I mean go to Mr. Hacking. He will tell you all about it.

* * * * *

"Tom Newman surprised Lindrum with an original canon."
A Contemporary.

Lindrum, interviewed subsequently, admitted the fact and added that he mistook the sudden materialisation of the Reverend Gentleman for an uncanny vision of a white ball attempting to outflank the red in a manner he had never witnessed before.

* * * * *

"Perhaps Burma alone can solve the problems of Burma"—Anglo-India.

Splendid. But what about India and India?

* * * * *

An inquiry into Paris street names has led the "Times of India" to suggest that "Someone with time to spare might now similarly analyse Bombay street names."

The investigation will undoubtedly prove interesting, but it will not require much time, nor an elaborate reference library.

A number of volumes in the Bombay Secretariat, entitled "Civil List" will suffice.

* * * * *

"There is no truth in the newspaper reports that the Bengal Government have abandoned the idea of continuing the proceedings against the men arrested in connection with last year's disturbances in Kishorgunj and Mymensingh."

I have not the slightest doubt about the falsehood of the reports, I have never had.

* * * * *

The Citizens' Conciliation Committee is a fitting tribute to Mr. M. I. David's peace efforts. I have every hope that dissentients on either side will take advantage of Hoover's Moratorium and cease paying off old scores!

* * * * *

Since the meeting of the Bombay Retrenchment Committee, the deficit is reported to have jumped up from 60 lakhs to nearly a crore. But our provincial Inchcapes are performing the legendary feat of an ancient Aryan who is reported to have ascended the top of a tree and commenced cutting the bottom, all the while imagining himself secure!

* * * * *

I do not envy the task of the Committee who try to fill up the gap by scratching the bottom and leaving the top unpruned. Moorum, filling has been tried and found wanting and it is time the dredger commenced operations.

* * * * *

The "Daily Herald" says that Sir John Simon's withdrawal from the Liberal Party is certain. I have shrewd suspicions whether Sir John is not implementing the Bombay black-flaggers' slogan "Simon go Back."

* * * * *

Paying a tribute to the progress of ambulance work in India, Lord Willingdon said: "We hope that by the time we meet next year, we shall be in a position to point out that we have got our nose in front and that we mean to keep it there".

* * * * *

This ideal is impossible of achievement literally and metaphorically at one and the same time. "We cannot have our nose in front" in ambulance record without corresponding record of broken noses in the ranks of Satyagrahis!

* * * * *

The Duke of York paid a tribute to the "unfailing gallantry" of the Indian police. What is more gratifying is the promptness of the authorities in recognising the same. Meritorious award for Sergeant Rimmer's gallantry is promptness itself. Still people complain that Government is a slow-coach!

* * * * *

There is much speculation regarding the failure of the monsoon. Last year the monsoon set in very early with the result that Wadala salt raid had to be called off. Is the vagary of the monsoon due to the Truce?

INFERIORITY COMPLEX SPEAKS.

—:0:—

"LET'S BLUSH FOR THE C. & M. GAZETTE".

(By C. J.)

The recent 'Civil and Military Gazette' apologia which blushfully hints at the ..hm...er..sartorial idiosyncracies of Mahatma Gandhi and which was reproduced in this journal on the 23rd inst. somehow reminds one of Mr. De la Mare's, What's-her-name Lady or Duchess, the prude who had such horror of the 'nood' and the poetic fate that overtook her, namely, that of dying in a bath tub.

PRUDE'S REPROOF

The suavity, combined with a high degree of 'naivete' and that kind of wisdom which the Anglo-Saxon domiciled in India takes for granted as his imperial birth right, that the modest "Gazette" displays is truly phenomenal, if not as original as is appears. The 'civil' side of the "Gazette" supercedes the 'military'. It is condescending into a polite, social gesture after dismantling its mountain battery: there is a suggestion about it of the evening suit and gloves: the 'khaki' is for once put aside. And how discreet its behaviour appears—almost lady-like in the most mid-Victorian manner. The fact, however, remains. It is rather ashamed of poor Mr. Gandhi..... No, not ashamed, exactly, you understand, for, his dress is, after all, Mr. Gandhi's own business..... "You mustn't misunderstand me, really you mustn't" it protests slapping the old man on the shoulder, or, what should have been his shoulder if he were nourished on a proper diet of bully beef, "but you are, ah, you are not a personage merely, but....how shall I put it? a....er....an Institution. Excuse me but we won't permit it....I mean to say, there are considerations other than merely personal. No, allow me to explain fully....".

TAILORS AND BUTLERS

And so forth. The "Gazette" is naturally concerned for the susceptibilities of those who are likely, in its expert view, one might almost say certain, to be scandalised at the sight of the figure that is familiarly known to the world as Mahatma Gandhi. The Anglo-Indian moralists and tailors are ashamed of the Mahatma when he himself is ashamed, as old George Moore might say in his catastrophic manner of being ashamed. "Why should I be ashamed of my dress," inquires the Mahatma in his childlike manner, "when I claim to be in no way different from the myriads of my countrymen and feel happy to share the common fate of external existence"? No Indian is ashamed of his (or her) Mahatma because he has failed to conform to the criteria of propriety set up by the tailors of Lahore Mall. No really civilised person even of non-Indian nationality is likely to look up to the Mahatma as a tailor's dummy: it would be an intolerable insult to ordinary intelligence. The "Gazette" probably imagines that its likes and dislikes even in highly personal matters like dress are the last word in wisdom: that India is a flunkeydom where the Darbar and levee rules hold invulnerable sway; that you and I must secure our credentials from Lahore before we wore our dress. The "Gazette" suffers from a chronic inferiority complex: or it would have hesitated before it ventured into the domain of tailors, butlers and other servitors who are supposed to discuss their patrons' dress and deportment. It is now our turn to blush for the "Gazette."

THE WEB OF WORLD POLITICS

THE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL

(BY H. G. MUDGAL.)

NEW YORK, May 29.

Last week Plus XI "by Divine Providence Pope" chose to "espouse the cause of the workingman." In a lengthy Encyclical containing about 20,000 words he has uttered quite a few platitudes on economics, industry, capital and labour, none of which was profound nor convincing either to the Radicals, Liberals of Conservatives.

After reading every word of the Encyclical the chief impression carried away is that the Pope is primarily concerned as to how to preserve "good Catholics", and not as to how best to solve the conflict between capital and labour. It is hard to see how the Pope can give a solution to the conflict of forces that have been released by the rise of machines. He should have left these problems to the lay minds who alone are well fitted to solve earthly troubles as best they can.

PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

But we must not minimize the psychological importance of this encyclical. What the Pope wants is to re-establish the supremacy of the Cathocic church in the secular realm. It seems that his treaty with Signor Mussolini has made him bold enough to try his hand in bidding for more and more power. This policy will get the Pope in trouble, and it is already doing so.

As this is being written the Fascist youth are greatly incensed against the Church and the Pope for his meddling in Italian politics, which is against the terms of the treaty he signed with the Italian Government. But he seems to rely too much upon the devout nature of the Italian populace, for gaining political control in Italy, with the aim of establishing a Catholic dictatorship there. Of course, he will not succeed. For the Fascists are already counteracting the Pope's moves by enlisting women to fight his tactics. With women on the side of Fascism orthodoxy can do very little.

FUTILE SERMON

The economic sermon of the Pope is futile. For neither the "Catholic capitalists" nor "Catholic labour" will listen to his advice. The reason for this is simple. In the field of capital and labour isolated acts will not re-establish equilibrium nor will they bring about justice. The profound desire of a capitalist or a labourer or a group of them to act justly can be upset by what other capitalists and labour groups may do. Hence there is no such thing as a Catholic capitalist or a Catholic labourer.

As already shown the Pope is playing politics. He is especially very bitter against the Liberals of all countries for their insistence upon the separation of the State and Church, an insistence that has rendered the Catholic church impotent in modern politics in Western Europe and North America. And for the same reason he has made pointless attacks on Socialism and Communism. His cry of "no good Catholic can be good Social:" is very naive.

Another illustration of the Catholic attempt to mix in politics is offered by the revolution in Spain. Monarchical Spain had recognised Catholicism as State religion. And the present Republican regime has abolished the State religion and proclaimed religious liberty, by which the Jews, Protestants and others will have equal political and civil rights with Catholics. And this religious liberty the Pope has been resisting and denouncing. And from such a man the following "these (unions) should..... leave to their Catholic members full freedom to follow the dictates of their conscience and obey the precepts of the Church" in his Encyclical, falls with a bad grace.

REBUTTING A CHARGE

The Pope is aware of the criticism levelled against the policy of his Church, and that criticism is that it is always siding with wealth and repression. He has tried to refute the charge unsuccessfully. For the meddling of the Catholic Church in politics and its alliance with the landed aristocracy has brought about an intense unrest in the Latin countries, whether in Spain or Portugal, or Central or South America. The revolutions in these countries are caused by the agrarian injustices tolerated by the Catholic Church. Those that have studied the politics of the Central and South American republics of the last decade or so, and especially of Mexico do know the reprehensible character of the interference of the Catholic Church.

UNTENABLE CLAIM

The Pope has gratuitously taken credit for the Church for labour legislation that has been put through by various Governments during the last fifty years. His

(Continued on page 5.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Wanted Discrimination.

The Chairman of the Conservative, India Committee, says that the newspaper reports of Lord Irwin's address to the Committee are unauthorised and in part misleading. We do not know if there is any misrepresentation in Lord Irwin's reported suggestion that the best way out of the difficulty caused by the Indian boycott of foreign cloth "is for the Government of India to levy a duty on coarser cloth from Japan and give Britain preference in fine cloths". We note, however, that the National Union of Manufacturers, Manchester, has resolved to urge His Majesty's Government to impress on the Government of India the urgent need of putting an end to the boycott and to obtain guarantees for preventing discrimination against British Goods and also advocating a trade preference between India and Britain. So discrimination against Britain is to be prohibited but a discrimination in favour of Britain is to be imposed on India. This may suit Britain admirably. But India has other points of view.

"Harass The Government."

Before the Manchester Union arrived at the decisions mentioned above Mr. Hacking M.P. addressed it on the Indian situation and made a suggestion which is worth the consideration of many, besides the members of the Union. He said that it was "our duty to harass the Government until we get a definite undertaking regarding the future action." Yet if Indians attempted the same policy of harassing the Government till they got what they wanted, Mr. Hacking would cry out: Lo! here are fresh breaches of the Delhi Pact! In any case we doubt if Mr. Hacking can get from the elusive Premier or Secretary of State anything at present more definite than a reference to the Delhi Pact or his last speech on the subject.

Agrarian Distress In U.P.

Reports from Lucknow and elsewhere reveal that the gravity of the Agrarian situation shows no sign of abatement. Zamindars as well as officials, appear to be determined to have the pound of flesh that they regard as their due. The two-fold result is that distress is increasing and the situation growing more difficult. The U.P. Provincial Congress Committee have done well to appoint committees to inquire into the situation. It is a pity that the U.P. Government have not yet thought fit to do the right thing. They should have regarded it as their duty in every way to help Congress relieve the distress and restore a peaceful atmosphere.

Students And Politics.

Many students who left their schools and colleges at the call of the country to join the national struggle are being compelled, before being readmitted to their institutions, to give an undertaking that they will not take part in politics. Replying to complaints from such students and their parents, Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India" that "he has no hesitation in saying that neither students nor parents, if they have any self-respect left in them, should accept such conditions." If politics is understood correctly, it is disloyalty to the country, especially at the present juncture, for any Indian, young or old, to undertake that he or she will not take part in politics. Gandhiji's advice applies as much to the students that are already in schools and colleges as to those that seek admission to them. It is up to the students in general to see that no humiliating conditions are exacted from them.

Why Not?

A Geneva message stated the other day that Mr. Mudaliar, an Indian Workers' delegate at the Labour Conference, made scathing comments, on the occasion of a discussion of the questionnaire to be sent to various Governments regarding the age of admission of children to non-industrial occupations, about the callous attitude of the Government of India who do not prevent the employment on two pence a day of "helpless children aged five to six" for the manufacture of cigars, children who are forced to work "ten to fourteen hours a day in dark and unventilated hovels". The representative of the Government of India, the message states, "hotly rebutted the charges" and declared that "the Conference was not the proper place to ventilate grievances". This is an amazing attitude to adopt. Why should not the scandalous conditions regarding hours of work and wages, regarding the employment of children and women be exposed at Geneva at these International Labour Conferences? Mr. Fuley from India and Mr. Merkell, the South African Workers' delegate, did a service to the cause of Labour by exposing the "horrible and inhuman" conditions under which labourers employed in mines have to work.

BASELESS INSINUATIONS.

—:o:—

Mr. Nariman's Crushing Rejoinder

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was my earnest desire personally to keep out as much as possible from the deplorable press wrangling that is at present, unfortunately, proceeding in this city. But to my deep regret I found in the "Hindusten-Praja-Mitra" of 20th inst. my name dragged in, in a most misleading and unfair manner, in a square block prominently displayed, amidst other sensations to which its readers were to be treated, the following day, was an item, "Nariman and Financial Accounts" Even an impartial and disinterested reader, on reading such a head-line, prominently displayed in bold type, would naturally be led to draw a conclusion or inference, that the next issue of that paper would come out with some terrible exposures about my financial dealings, particularly of public funds with which I may be directly or indirectly connected; for from the mannher, method and circumstances under which that square-blocked notification was issued there could be no other inference but that the reader would be treated to some sensation, exposing either my personal mismanagement or even defalcations or embezzlement with regard to same public funds under my charge. I am sure that must have been the impression of many even fair-minded readers on reading that prominently displayed square-print where the journalistic skill and art was spent to attract as much attention as possible; when my attention was drawn to it, I was naturally upset, not because I was conscious of any such laxity on my part with regard to any public funds, but because though I am fairly thick-skinned with regard to any criticisms and censures in public life in respect of any public matter, still I am extremely sensitive about the remotest aspersions and insinuations with regard to my dealing with public funds; I have always endeavoured to be as scrupulous and upright as it is humanly possible and though often charged with many other defects and drawbacks in my public career still, even my worst opponents and bitterest critics dare not charge me with even mismanagement or misapplication of any public funds, under any direct charge. Hence I must confess I was considerably upset by, nay awaited with suppressed anxiety, the expected publication of the so-called financial sensation, that was intended to tarnish my reputation and discredit the Congress. After all when the publication did appear I was greatly amused to find that it referred to two public funds and with neither of which I was personally connected nor had I any direct or indirect control over their management, or even supervision. In the first instance the presumption that the said funds (Tilak Swarajya Fund and Volunteers Relief Fund) were mismanaged or misapplied is absolutely baseless and without any foundation and satisfactory explanation will be forthcoming from responsible quarters at their proper time; an explanation that will expose the ignorance of the editor as well as his correspondent. But my legitimate grievance is why was I sought to be directly associated and made responsible; why was such base insinuation made against me when I had nothing to do either with the raising of that fund or its subsequent control and management?

I cannot conceive of a more reprehensible attempt deliberately to mislead the public and needlessly and falsely to insinuate against my character. As a responsible journalist it was the Editor's duty to ascertain facts before attempting thus to sling mud indiscriminately and irresponsibly. The Editor could not be ignorant of the fact that I was elected President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee only in February last year and shortly after that I was launched in jail for nearly eight and half months and since my release the first thing I turned my attention to was to clear the accounts of the B.P.C.C that were naturally in an unsettled state on account of the abnormal and extraordinary times and even on the date when these cruel aspersions were made, the auditor was at my instance engaged in going through these accounts. Still he rushes to the Press with a specially allotted isolated square block to attract everybody's attention with a most mischieveous and misleading, exhibition: "Mr. Nariman and his financial accounts" I challenge the Editor to go into the minutest details and the closest examination and scrutiny with regard to any public funds with which I may be directly or indirectly connected and find out even with his eagle eye discrepancy of a single pie and I shall willingly undergo any humiliation or penalty he may choose to impose; if not I call upon him, to make honourable amends for the unfounded attacks against my integrity and honesty. As stated above I have been reluctantly dragged into the unseeming controversy by the most unfair attitude of an irresponsible Editor, as I cannot allow such a baseless and absolutely unjustified insinuation about me to go unchallenged.—Yours etc.,

K. F. NARIMAN,
President,
B'bay Provl. Cong. Committee.
Bombay, June 23.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF CITIZEN

Committee Discusses Karachi Resolution

FIFTY AMENDMENTS FROM PUBLIC BODIES.

MASULIPATAM, June 25.

The Fundamental Rights Committee met yesterday at Masulipatam, Messrs. C. Rajagopalachari, P. M. Banerjee, Sri Prakash, Brij Narain and Satyamurti and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya attending. The first article regarding fundamental rights was discussed. About fifty amendments sent by public bodies and private persons were considered. The Committee adopted the clause regarding the rights of citizens including the right of free expression of opinion, association, combination and assembly peacefully without arms for purposes not opposed to law or morality, freedom of conscience, free profession and practice of religion subject to public order, morality, etc.—A.P.

Strong Criticism Of Sessions Judge By Accused's Counsel

MEERUT CASE BAIL APPLICATIONS.

ALLAHABAD, June 25.

Twenty-four applications by the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy case were taken up to-day by the Full Bench of the Allahabad High Court, consisting of Sir S. M. Suleman, Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Young, and Mr. Justice Moss King. Mr. Kemp appear for the Crown with Mr. Khariat Nabi, and Dr. Katju and Messrs. Pandit. Sinha and Sheoprasad for the accused, the Government having decided to pay the fees of Counsel. Dr. Katju strongly criticised the action of the Sessions Judge of Meerut in "not respecting the orders of the Division Bench of the High Court, granting bail to Hutchinson and Nimbkar" and the language used by him in his judgment and submitted that the Sessions Judge was bound to follow the decision of the Division Bench.

Arguments are proceeding.—A. P.

PHYSICAL CULTURE

Free Vacation Camp

Prof. D. M. Kalyanpurkar of the Bombay Gymnastic Institute, and the Director of the Free Physical Culture Propaganda Committee, has made a bold move to the Gymnastic-loving public in general and the athlets of Bombay in particular by training up 50 candidates in various branches of gymnastics, such as 'Lathi,' 'Kathi,' Bothati,' 'Fari-gadga,' 'Patta,' Malkhamb, etc. not forgetting wrestling, scouting and study of hygiene and anatomy. By this method of training the candidates are not only equipped with physical training but also side by side with elementary knowledge of scientific physical training. Prof. Kalyanpurkar's attempt in this direction was due to the encouragement on the part of the public, and the success he had in the Sunday free classes during the past few years.

The opening of the Camp was performed in the month of May 1st, when Mr. M. V. Donde, Principal of the Parel High School, Bombay, took the presidential chair, to whom thanks are due. Mr. Donde in his presidential address, strongly stressed the usefulness of gymnastic training of this kind.

The period of training was only for one month, i.e., from 1st of May to 31st of May 1931, as the students had to attend schools in June. Under the circumstances, though the time was very short, the training classes were successfully conducted. During the time, all the candidates encamped in the open ground of the Parel High School. The training hours were from 5-30 to 9-30 a.m., 12 to 2 p.m., and 4-30 to 7 p.m. During the intermediate time, other classes in Anatomy, Hygiene and First-Aid to the Injured, were conducted. At the end of the month, regular examinations were held. Junior certificates were duly handed over to the successful candidates.

The success which Prof. Kalyanpurkar has been able to achieve in these several classes, has given him the idea of training up another batch of candidates, and also those who are already trained, to train them, for the senior certificate, mostly in the month of December.

Those who want to take advantage of the classes may either kindly see personally or write to the Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Physical Culture Propaganda Committee, 324-A, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay No. 4, with stamps to cover the postage.

"MAMLATDAR HAD NO CONFIDENCE IN PATIL."

"DEFENCE HAMPERED"

Address In Chirner Shooting Case

Addresses to the jury were resumed by defence lawyers in the Chirner Shooting Case, before Mr. B. N. Sanjana. Sessions Judge, Thana, on Thursday.

Mr. R. F. Karandikar, Defence Counsel, addressing the jury said that in order to appreciate certain aspects of the case it was necessary to know that there was such a movement as the Congress movement in India. This movement had been recognised to exist for the political advancement of the country. The Congress had certain tenets and a fixity of principles on which it asked the people to work. That principle was that it will admit no violence in its methods.

NON-VIOLENT CONGRESSMEN.

Counsel's submission was that people who were known to be Congress workers and following the Congress tenets were involved in this case. The trend of events at Chirner on the day of the Satyagraha showed that they endeavoured their best and put their weight against any outbreak of violence.

It pained counsel to think, as it must pain the jury, that honest Congressmen should be involved in such a case and their names should be coupled with those who were believed to be murders. He wondered how the Investigating Officer should have fallen into the error of allowing the case to be presented in the fashion it had been done.

MAN WHO SAVED PATIL'S LIFE.

The jury should bear in mind that the prosecution had every kind of advantage and the whole Government machinery to assist it. But what of the defence? It was hampered from every direction. There were about 47 accused whose interest they had to see. Two of the accused were admitted by the prosecution to have not been present at Chirner on the occasion at all, and yet they are dragged in the case. Inspector Patil had admitted that one of the accused saved his life. But was the life of the accused saved? What compensation did this accused receive? He was roped in as one guilty of serious offences.

"QUESTION OF FACT."

Counsel complained that the prosecution had not properly assorted the evidence, nor had they presented the facts in the proper manner. The prosecution had even failed to inquire into the various allegations within a reasonable time. Counsel examined the prosecution allegation that secrecy was sought to be maintained regarding the conspiracy of launching Satyagraha at Chirner on September 25. The fact that one of the accused gave an unsatisfactory answer, when questioned regarding the Satyagraha, was cited in support of this allegation. But Counsel asked whether a duty was cast on the accused to reply to the questions put by the Police. It was clear that the mamlatdar was in possession of the fact of the Satyagraha at least two days previously.

"MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES."

Counsel then referred to the many points in the case and observed that the prosecution had concealed certain relevant facts. The first was the mystery of the missing letter. It came in the evidence of Mr. Koundnya that Mr. Joshi, the mamlatdar had shown a certain letter to Inspector Patil, probably containing instructions as to the conduct of the Police on the day of the Satyagraha. The defence suspected that the dead Mamlatdar had no faith in Mr. Patil and, therefore, hurried to Chirner on the day in question. He also referred to the mysterious circumstances of the disappearance of the belt and the revolver of Inspector Patil and its reappearance after over a month.

Finally he appealed to the jury to keep aside all preconceived notions and to base their verdict on truth and refrain from jumping to conclusions, but come to commonsense point of the sequence of events and the probable part played by the accused.

New Judge Of Bombay High Court.

Harilal J. Kania has been appointed additional judge of the Bombay High Court from the date he assumes charge up to October 18.—A. P.

Rajahmundry.—The Special Magisterate has committed to sessions 25 out of 31 accused including the vice-President of the Rajahmundry Taluk Board in connection with the Vadapalli rioting. A. P.

Cottacamund.—A Government communique regarding the fire outbreak at Kovvur (mentioned in message of June 17) says that the total number of houses destroyed was 390, and but for a girl of about six years who was asphyxiated, there was no loss of human life. The total loss estimated is half a lakh, including a few heads of cattle.—A. P.

CONGRESS AND DEPRESSED CLASSES

Pandit Jawaharlal's Answer To Poona Leaders

(From A. Correspondent.)

POONA, June 24.

Pandit Jawaharlal, while in Poona, granted an interview to Mr. Rajbhoj, the leader of the "untouchables". The interview took place at the residence of Mr. Gadgil, the leader of the Poona Youth League, when Mr. Gadgil and other leaders of the Youth League were present.

Mr. Rajbhoj asked four blunt questions to the Pandit:

(1) What advice has the Congress to give to the "untouchables" in regard to the question of the temple-entry?

(2) What is the policy of the Congress towards the solution of the "untouvhables" and other minority problems?

(3) Where is the harm if the Congress actually takes up the cause of the Temple-entry on behalf of the "untouchables"?

(4) What will be the condition of the "untouchables" under the Congress raj?

TEMPLES WILL LAPSE TO GOVERNMENT.

The following were the replies from the Pandit.

In regard to the Temple-entry problem he said "If the temple-entry could not be secured to the "untouchables" on equal terms the temples with all their property would lapse to the Government. The "untouchables" would not be subjected to any political disability. This has already been made plain in the Congress Resolution at Karachi. There can arise no question of communalism in democracy.

CONGRESS & "UNTOUCHABLES."

However the policy of the Congress is to show every sympathy to the "untouchables" and bring them within the Congress fold. The "untouchables" too must learn to behave as if there was no such thing as "untouchability." Temple-entry is an urgent problem and the Congress is doing its best to mould the public opinion in favour of it. But the very nature of the question is such that the ultimate solution of the problem must depend on the united strength of "the untouchables" themselves.

Then Andhra Second Physical Culture Conference holds sessions from 28th inst. Among other matters the following would be largely dealt with, with a full exposition of the same. 1. Exercises capable of promoting team spirit. 2. Individual form of exercises. 3. Exercises capable of teaching the youth various methods of attack and defence at the time of necessity. 4. Musical form of exercises. 5. Curative form of exercise. 6. Exercises that help muscle development. 7. Passive form of exercise. 8. Exercises that help soul realization.

THE WEB OF WORLD POLITICS

(Continued from page 4.)

claim is based on "Rerum Novarum," another Encyclical published by Pope Leo XIII forty years ago. He labours considerably to show that the Church has waged fights to bring about reforms, especially in conditions of child and women labour. And this claim is not true; for it is the Catholic Church that has repeatedly defeated the child labour bills in the United States.

What in essence the Pope wants the Catholic masses to do is not to rebel against the existing order. Has he not said the wealthy should show justice to the working man? He in fact orders the faithful to be contented with "their respective station in life." He preaches a sort of caste philosoph.

RELIGIOUS LEADERS.

The Pope has thrown little light on the present conflict between labour and capital. If religious leaders in India can avoid the mistakes of the Catholic Church, by which I mean that none of the religions in India should attempt to mix in politics, they would have contributed all they can to the upbuilding of a new India.

INOCULATION AGAINST PLAGUE

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:

According to advices received by the Agent for the Iraq Railways, the Turkish Government requires all travellers proceeding by the Overland route from Iraq via Turkey, en route to United Kingdom etc. to be inoculated against plague prior to their entering Turkish territory and to produce certificates to that effect (such certificates being valid only for three months from the date of issue) on demand by the Turkish Frontier Authorities concerned.

Benares.—Sixty per cent of the workers, numbering about 300, of the Benares cotton mills struck work on Wednesday as a protest against reduction of their wages.—A. P.

THE TRUCE IN KARNATAK.

—:o:—

How Officialdom Observes It

(From A Correspondent).

DHARWAR, June 20.

During the last Civil Disobedience Campaign volunteers had cut down Shindi trees in the neighbourhood of Pachhapur in the Belgaum District and the Collector of Belgaum had imposed a punitive-tax of Rs. 12,000 on the town of Pachhapur. Some attachments had been effected towards recovering the tax, but on a hue and cry having been raised by the public and the Press, the attachments had been withdrawn and attached property unconditionally returned. Shortly after came the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement and it was assumed that the Collector's order had received a quietus. It is now reported that the Collector has issued a fresh order regarding the recovery of the said tax and that he has instructed his subordinates to resort to coercive measures. This has created great public discontent.

TALE OF WOE FROM SIDDAPUR.

Statement by Shankarappa Krishnappa of Karjigi Firka Attimardu, Taluka Siddapur:—

My family consists of four members from among whom I am the only earning member. I am a Mulgeni tenant paying Rs. 36 as assessment. My crop income this year is as follows:—

Areca-nuts worth	Rs. 112-3-0
Spices worth	Rs. 32-0-0
Cardemum worth	Rs. 18-0-0
Soil rent for sugar-cane worth	Rs. 5-0-0
Total	Rs. 167-8-0

My expenditure was as follows:

Improvement and cultivation of land	Rs. 125- 0-0
Interest on debt	Rs. 10-15-0
Maintenance charges for 3 months	Rs. 31- 9-0
Total	Rs. 167- 8-0

During the remaining period I have maintained the family by labour. I have still to pay the landlord Rs. 60 as rent and to the "Sawkar" Rs. 18-12-0 as interest. I have not yet paid the assessment. I have now no means of maintenance and no provision for the rainy season. No cultivation has been undertaken for lack of funds. I have to beg daily for maintenance. I am in great distress. No loan can be obtained.

This case is not exceptional. This is the general condition of the ryots throughout the Taluka).

(2) The moveable property of Anantbhat Hanmagundi and of Krishnabhat Kerehond of Siddapur had been attached for non-payment of the 1st instalment of the assessment. They approached the Patel with the necessary money and requested him to release the property. The Patel insisted that they must also pay the detention charge at As. 5 per day. The higher authorities were then approached and the Patel was instructed to charge reasonably. But the Patel auctioned the buffalo of Mr. Anantbhat worth Rs. 70 for Rs. 36, and that of Mr. Krishnabhat worth Rs. 50 for Rs. 11. Similar treatment is being meted out by the Patel to some other ryots.

(3) Mr. Timmayya Hegde of Kansur Firka Adakalli, Taluka Siddapur, had paid Rs. 80 towards the payment of the 1st instalment of his assessment of Rs. 90 and the officials attached his moveable property for the balance of Rs. 10. After some days, the balance was also paid, but the Patel refused to release the property, saying that the detention charge of Rs. 10 must also be paid. Mr. Hegde was thus compelled to pay the charge.

(4) The village officials of Harsikatti went on May 25 to the residence of Devappa Hitlakti at Hengar for recovering notice-fees amounting to Rs. 2-8-0. Mr. Devappa informed them that he had no money. The officials thereupon attached two tins of jaggery and took them away.

(5) The Circle Inspector of Sirsi, along with a police party, went on June 6 to the residence of Ganpati Sitaram at Bettakop in the Sirsi Taluka for recovering Rs. 45 and attached household utensils worth Rs. 60. The owner informed the officials that he had neither any money to pay, nor was there any chance of getting money for the purpose. The major portion of the owner's garden lands is now left uncultivated for want of necessary funds.

A POLICE PATEL NOT RE-INSTATED.

Ganpayya Venkappa Hegde of Mensinmane in the Sirsi Taluka, had during the recent movement resigned his post. Many such Patels who had similarly resigned have been now re-instated in accordance with the Truce-terms. But the above-mentioned Mr. Hegde is being refused re-instatement by the authorities.

COERCIVE MEASURES.

The Mamlatdar of Sirsi has issued the following:—

'No. 9708.

From the Sirsi Taluka Kacheri —To, all Circle Inspectors and village officers, Orders to the following effect have been received by wire from the Commissioner, S.D.:—

'As land revenue from your circle and 'firka' is in arrears for many days past, issue of demand notices is now unnecessary. Arrears of land revenue should henceforth be collected by resorting to all coercive measures except demand notices. Therefore, where distraint processes are required, you should immediately get them from this office as usual, and realise the amount.

In cases were distraint warrants will not serve the purpose you should immediately issue notices of forfeiture. In the 70 villages already intimated, coercive measures for the realisation of the 2nd instalment on garden lands need not be brought into action. The close of the revenue year is fast approaching. Therefore, all the measures should be brought into force for the realisation of the arrears within ten days. Circle Inspectors and village officers will be held responsible for failure to do the needful. They should report to this office within 25-6-1931 that all measures have been brought into force. The needful should be done immediately and without fail.'

(Sd.) V. A. TELANG,
Mamlatdar.
11-6-1931.

The above order speaks for itself. It is a distinct breach of the Diwakar-Surat Agreement, which stipulated that individual applications for suspension or remission should be sympathetically considered. Though the ryots of all villages have submitted individual applications, they have received no reply. -MpM-eC.

EXPOSING HEADS OF BURMESE REBELS

—:o:—

Home Rule Party's Protest To Viceroy.

(From A Correspondent.)

RANGOON, June 10.

The following telegram has been sent to His Excellency the Viceroy, Simla, by Tharrawady U. Pu, Leader, Home Rule Party:—

Grim exposure of 16 heads of rebels severed from their bodies to public view in large town of Prome has made all Burmans irrespective of parties feel unutterable disgust at methods of Local Government in quelling rebellion, and attempting strike terror into hearts of people. Such barbarous exhibitions indicate mentality of Local British Officials, Civil and Military that Burmese are people to be cowed down by such ferocious and brutal methods. But little do they know that they are bound to remain permanently impressed upon the minds of men and will make the process of reconciliation very difficult. From the moral aspect it is impossible to understand grounds for such savagery on part of men apparently civilized even in most abnormal times, and for use of method utterly brutal and wholly uncivilized under pretence of restoring order. Persons responsible for such brutal conduct should be severely dealt with for good name of the British, and adequate steps taken to prevent its recurrence. While we condemn rebellion we cannot too strongly deprecate sacrilege on human forms who once dead had ceased to be rebels. Kindly advice action taken.

GALLANT POLICEMAN SAVES LIFE AND PROPERTY

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, June 24.

The story of how a gallant Police Sub-Inspector saved some lives and property from a service motor bus coming to Dharwar from Savadatti, when it was stranded in a 'nalla' flowing full on the way, is a matter of much praise here. As the motor was coming on the 20th instant at 8 p.m. the 'nalla' in question was flowing full and thus the motor could not proceed. At about 11 p.m. the driver attempted to cross the 'nalla' when the water was subsiding. But all of a sudden fresh water rushed up and put the engine out of order. The bus also began to slide on account of the onrush. At this Mr. Wandkar the Sub-Inspector jumped out and with great daring and presence of mind rescued a child, its mother and some of the passengers together with their valuable luggage. The Sub-Inspector was thus the rescuer of many lives and considerable property including cash and currency notes of the value of nearly 3 thousand rupees, and as such is the recipient of much praise from a large number of people.

MR. SARDESAI'S NEW WORK

Another Volume Of Selections From Peshwas' Daftar

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"Mr. G. S. Sardesai has just brought out another volume of elections from the Peshwas' Daftar. The new volume, 'Shahu and Bajirao (Administrative)' (price Rs. 1-9-0) constitutes the 17th of the series and gives in 185 original letters a realistic idea of the daily routine at the Court of King Shahu. The letters throw fresh light on the relations between Shahu and his Peshwa Bajirao in conducting the administration of the growing Maratha State, a matter which has long been the subject of controversy."

MOTOR VEHICLES RULES

Amendment To Deal With Fraudulent Use Of License

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

A number of cases have come to the notice of the Police authorities where motor drivers who have been convicted of offences under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act or the rules made thereunder or of offences in connection with the driving of their motor vehicles and who have had their licenses endorsed have either erased such endorsements or removed the pages from the license books. In order to punish such practice it is proposed to amend the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules 1915 and the Public Conveyance (Motor Vehicles) Rules 1922 and the rules regulating the use of motor vehicles let or plying for hire in all districts of the Presidency proper outside the City of Bombay, to the following effect.

"A driving license (or permit) shall, as long as it remains in force be carefully preserved and no unauthorised entry or erasure shall be made on any part of it and no leaves shall be removed therefrom."

Any objections or suggestions regarding the proposed amendments should be sent to the Secretary to Government, Home Department, Bombay, within two months from the date of publication of the notifications in the "Bombay Government Gazette".

MONTHLY FLAG SALUTATION

AT 8 A.M. ON SUNDAY.

The Secretary General of the Hindustani Seva Dal writes from Hubli:—

The reporting of the Monthly Flag Salutation function is as important as the observance thereof.

The maintenance of perfect "Lines of Communication" are the real basis of success in any campaign and to see that the ensuing Monthly Flag Salutation at 8 a.m. on Sunday next (28th inst.), is reported without fail to this office through their Provincial Boards or direct as the case may be.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council a Public Meeting of Women will be held at the Town Hall on Monday (29th inst.) at 5 p.m., to express their sense of loss at the death of Lady Tata.

DOCTORS ! Please Patronise SWADESHI & QUALITY

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

GENERAL BUYING ON STRENGTH OF WALL-STREET

Weekly Weather Rather Favourable.

Bombay, June 25.

The New York Cotton futures market yesterday declined during the early part of the session on pressure of selling and long liquidation. Prices opened at a decline of 7 points and during the first hour reached the lowest level, when prices were quoted 13 points under previous closing level. At this level there was good enquiry from trade interests and prices assumed hardening tendency. Later on there was increased demand stimulated by the firm tone in Stocks market and prices registered a rise of 37 points from the lowest level. Towards the close there was a small relapse of 10 points and the market closed at a net rise of 10 to 14 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points to 9.80c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 18 to 20 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 15 points to 9.86c.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

The weekly weather report states that temperatures have been high in the northern belt and slightly above normal in the southern belt. Rainfall generally has been of a local character. In parts of the eastern belt the rains have been helpful, but a good many localities in the central and eastern States need moisture. Growth in general has mostly been on the satisfactory side except in a few of the drier areas.

This report is rather favourable but failed to induce selling as the market is oversold. The spinners are still short and in spite of favourable progress of the crop are inclined to buy upto their requirements. Speculative operators are not inclined to hold constructive ideas as the last drop in cotton prices was purely due to the weakness of Wall Street and had little to do with the statistical situation of cotton.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened quiet at a rise of 5 points. In the early part of the afternoon conflicting rumours brought in a wave of buying but later prices eased in sympathy with America. Market then steadied and on shortage of contracts reached to the best of the day and closed at a rise of 10 to 8 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 5.17 and sales amounted to 6000 Bales

East Indian Cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 9 points with July 4.28. Sakel Egyptian futures ruled quiet and closed at a declined of 1 point. Uppers ruled steady and gained 2 to 4 points.

The Alexandria Market was quiet and closed at a decline of 23 points.

STIR AMONG BEARS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. State:—

Recent political events have caused a stir amongst the professional "Bears". The unexpected sharp advance afforded no opportunity for "Bears" to cover their extensive commitments and now every decline meets with "short" covering. Since we recommended purchases on 19th instant, prices have now nearly advanced about 1-1/2 Cents in America, even though there is no serious damage to the crop. Broadly speaking, we believe, further 'shor." covering will leave a hollow market and should crop conditions continue favourable, trade would refuse to follow any sharp upturn, particularly in view of the expected bearish month-end private crop and acreage estimates. We prefer realising part profits on holdings on all advances with a view to purchase same on good reactions.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

N. Y. October Highest 10.16 (1.17 p.m.) Lowest 9.79 (10-43 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 24th inst.—

11-20 a.m.: Liverpool:—Scattered long liquidation; quieter.

12-29 p.m.:— Between mid-night and day-light light to moderate rainfall in Memphis dist. (Tennessee); warm.

9-00 p.m.:—New York: Liquidation absorbed by trade; market recovered on short covering; broader market.

Weekly Government Weather Report:—Rather favourable.

Reuter's cable:—

"New York market early declined on pressure of selling, but rallied later on the strength of Wall St. and general buying.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool July (Expected) eq. to 5.32.

Broach J/A (Expected) Rs. 189-1/2 eq. to 4.29.

Difference 93 pts. eq. to Rs. 41/-.

New York July (Close) 9.61 eq. to 4.32.

Broach J/A. (Expected) Rs. 189-1/2 eq. to 4.29.

Difference 53 pts. eq. to Rs. 23/-.

Liverpool-New York.

(At Liverpool close) July 80, Oct. 58 (American points.)

Messrs. Drennan & Co., have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York, cable:—

"Better feeling all round."

"For the time being we have a favourable opinion of the market, but do not look for any considerable advance, sine in the long run the market will mainly depend upon statistics."

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk & Co., Liverpool, cable:—

"New York stock market steady. Weekly weather report less favourable then expected.

Chicago cables:—"Some rain Canada but more needed."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends.—

New York:—Market influenced by strength in outside markets. Absence of selling orders in any volume. General feeling is more confident.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 24.

July	9.64+.10
October	10.06£.11
December	10.32+.14
January	10.42+.13
March	10.61+.11
Middling Spot	9.80+.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 24.

July	9.68+.15
October	10.10£.18
Middling Spot	9.68+.15

NEW YORK.

New York, June 24.

New York. 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	9.42
October	9.84
January	10.13

New York. Noon Call.

July	9.54
October	9.96
January	10.31

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 24.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 24.

	Opening	Closing.
June		5.11+.09
July	5.50	5.12£.09
August		5.16+.08
September		5.19+.08
October	5.16	5.23+.09
November		5.26+.09
December		5.30+.10
January	5.27	5.34+.10
February		5.38+.10
March		5.43+.11
April		5.46+.09
May	5.47	5.50+.09
June		5.53+.09
Middling Spot		5.17+.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 24.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales.	6,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 24.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.20
Broach Fine Good Staple)	4.35
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.50
Oomra Good	3.63
Oomra Fully Good	3.78
Oomra Fine	3.93
Bengal Good	3.48
Bengal Fully Good	3.58
Bengal Fine	3.68
Scinde Fully Good	3.58
Scinde Fine	3.68
Scinde Superfine	3.78

EGYPTIAN COTTON. SAKELLARIDIS.

Liverpool, June 24.

July	7.76
September	7.92
October	8.00
November	8.07
January	8.22
March	8.35
May	8.50
F.G.F., Spot	7.90

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 25.

Castorseeds Delivery September. Opening Rs. 33/14. Highest Rs. 34/5, Lowest Rs. 33/12, Closing Rs. Rs. 34/4/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August. Opening Rs. 32/3, Highest Rs. 32/15/6, Closing Rs. 32/14/6

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, June 25.

Liverpool Wheat:—
July s.4|2 3|4d. up 3|4d.
Oct. s.4|5 1|2d. up 5|8d.
Dec. s.4|7 1|2d. up 5|8d.

Chicago Wheat:—
July dol. 58-1|4 up 3|4.
Sept. dol. 59-1|2 up 1.
Dec. del. 63-7|8 up 1-1|8.

London Linseed:—
June|July £8-12-6 up sh. 2|6d.
Market steady.

Argentine Linseed:—
Aug. 11.15 up 14.
Sept. 11.30 up 15.
Market steady.

London Linseed Oil:—
July|Aug sh. 16|9d. up 7-1|2d.
Sept.|Dec. sh. 17| up 7-1|2d.
Market firm.

New York Sugar:—
Sept. 134 up 3.
Dec. 143 up 3.
Mar. 149 up 3.
Market firm.

WHEAT CABLE: (Chicago).—"Prices advanced on Commission Houses buying and unfavourable crop reports in North-West; but later declined on favourable crop reports from South-west. Closed steady."

INDIAN COTTON GROWERS.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 25.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	day Yester-	year. This
Khandeish	82	318,985
Central India	526	324,826
Barsi and Nagar	...	164,903
Hyderabad-Gaorani	57	83,938
Berar	731	577,599
Central Provinces	172	366,961
Total Oomras	1,568	1,837,212
Dholera	1,051	250,939
N.-W. Provinces	...	89,920
Rajputana	800	47,721
Sind-Punjab	...	115,870
Broach	136	296,032
Coompta & Dharwar	333	76,068
Westerns-Northerns	330	37,991
Cocoanada	...	24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	34,260
Persian	...	452
American	7,989	1,91,803
Egyptian & African	3,926	291,156
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	378
Total	16,133	3,197,831

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 18th June

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester- day	This year.
Europe	858	542,916
Japan & China	7,731	1,554,041
Coast Ports	...	20,887
Up-country by Rail	...	181,319
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	16,731
Total	8,589	2,315,944

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 25.

F. P. Bales:

Receipts to date 24-6-31 1930-31 8793000; 1929-30 8575000.

Receipts Yesterday 24-6-31 1930-13 2000; 1929-30 5000.

Exports to date 24-6-31 1930-31 6572000; 1929-30 6626000.

Sotcks at Ports 19-6-31 1930-31 3099000; 1929-30 1702000.

Stock Interior Towns 19-6-31 1930-31 943000; 1929-31 688000.

Stock Liverpool 19-6-31 1930-31 1039000; 1929-30 883000.

Visible Supply 19-6-31 1930-31 5951000; 1929-30 3459000.

Quantity in Sight 19-6-31 1930-31 12931000; 1929-30 13800000.

Quantity out of Sight 19-6-31.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 25.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 59-5.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 99-12.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88-12

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94.10

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82-4.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-10.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs 95-10.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93-7.

6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 99-14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-11.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/4

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/15.

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 103/15.

4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/14.

4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 69/14.

4 per cent Bombay Improvemen Trust due 1974 Rs. 69/14.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 87/10.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101.

Forward Rates: 2nd July Settlement 3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 59-5.0.

5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100.

Tone of Market:—Rather steady.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

IMPROVED DEMAND AT THE DECLINE.

Good Undertone.

Bombay, June 25.

The share market opened at about unchanged rates. At the opening there was some selling but at the decline there was good demand and prices improved.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 25.

Bombay Dyeing 675,74.78
Century 233,32,35-10.
Colaba 96-14.
Crescent 62.
Fazul 356,55,58.56.
Indore 350,51.
Madhowji N, 22.
Nagpur 336,37,38.
New Great 133,35,38.
Pearl 221, 24-6.
Simplex 58,60.
Swadeshi 285,83,87.
Burma 387,82,92,90.
Hydro 104-6,5-5.
Tram 107,8-2.
Deff. 271.
Ord. 20-6 21-8.6.
Bundi 12-12.
Indian 153,52.
Katni Ord. 158,59.
Alcock 223,20,18,16.

There was a better feeling owing to firm tone exhibited by Cotton market. Owing to satisfactory dividend Bombay Burma shares improved. Alocks were weak on liquidation. There was a good enquiry for cement shares.

MILLS

Bombay, June 25.

100 Ahm. Advance	271-4
50 Apollo	1-8
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95
250 Bombay Dyeing	678-2
250 Bradbury P.	120
250 Bradbury	120
100 Century	235-10
500 Central India P.	427-8
100 Central India	338-12
100 Colaba	96-14
100 Coorla	137-8
100 Crescent	62-8
250 Currim.	60
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	35
10 E D Sassoon D	0-4-6
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	4
250 Fazulbhoy	356-4
100 Finlay	75-0
1000 Maneckji Petit	750
100 Gokak	95
1000 Hindustan	1350
100 Indore-Malwa	351-4
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	7-6
100 Khatau	83-12
100 Kohinoor	131-14
250 Laxmi	840
100 Madhowji	22-8
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Pet.	750
100 Meyer Sassoon	25
1000 Morarji	480
50 Mysore	96-4
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	136-4
100 New City	49-6
250 Pabani	121-14
250 Pearl	224-6
100 Phoenix	275-0
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1660-0
250 Simplex	60
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	285
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	20
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1312-8
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-4
50-25 Central	15
£10—5 Eastern	66
500 Imperial	1055
500-125 Imperial Contr.	257-8
100-50 India	80
5 Union	3-4-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	12-12
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	152-8
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	105-8
40 Katni Df.	600
100 Katni	159-6
10 Punjab P.	6-8
10 Punjab	7-1
100 Sahabad	140-8

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8
15 Jupiter	6-8
15 New India	15-10
200, 100 Oriental	1652-8
10 Vulcan	5-14

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	110-0
1000 Andhra Val P.	970-0
100 Andhra Valley	550
50 Bombay Tram P.	64-8
50 Bom. Tram	108-2
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-8
100 Tata Hydro.	105-5
1000 Tata Power P.	1060
1000 Tata Power	400

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Pranitj	795
100 Amritsar Pat.j	102-8
100 Central Provin.	73-8 xd
100 Dho: Barramati	89
100 Guzrat	44
90 Mandra Bhon	60-0
500 Tapti Valley	545

MINING.

10 Central India	8
10 Shivrajpur	11-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	113-2
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	40
30 Tata Steel D.	271-4
75 Tata Steel	21-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	216-4
250 Bom. Steam P.	200
250 Bom. Steam	180
50 Bom. Telephone	40-8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-10
125 Bom. Burma Old	390
50 Bom. Burma New	142-8
100 Ind. Bleaching	133-2
15 Scindia	6-2
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	59-4-6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	100

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, June 25.

Failure of American Cotton Exchange to decline has changed feeling in our market. Both Commission Houses and Exporters are free buyers and profit taking sales are readily absorbed.

Broach J.-A. opened at Rs. 190-12 and A.-M. at Rs. 203-12. At this level there was steady buying and prices improved to Rs. 191-8 and Rs. 205 respectively. At the advance there was profit taking and prices declined to Rs. 189 and Rs. 203. At this level there was renewed buying and prices improved to Rs. 190-4 and Rs. 204-4.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 10 points and it opened as anticipated at 10 points higher, but it lost 5 points from the opening level. This news induced long liquidation in our market.

Later on Liverpool advices were better and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M. Highest Rs. 205/-lowest Rs. 202/-.

Broach J.-A. 189/12.
Broach A.-M. 204/4.
Oomra July 173.
Oomra D.-J. 176/12.
Bengal July 151/8.
Bengal D.-J. 151.

1930-31 100570000; 1929-30 12063000

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 25.

June	142.80	plus 1.80
Sept.	139.30	„ 0.60
Dec.	134.20	„ 1.20

—:o:—

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 25.

100 Narshi Nagshi Hansi 158 1/4
100 Narshi Nagshi Narwana 159.
100 Narshi Nagshi Narwana 159 1/4.
100 Narshi Nagshi Nasirabad 159
70 Bombay & Co., Dhulia 167 1/2
100 Bombay & Co., Sallu 173.
157 Motiram Vaghji Manavadar 191 1/2.
100 Motiram Vaghji Mundra 194 1/2
86 Motiram Vaghji Viramgaon 185.
50 Motiram Vaghji Broach Yellow 135.
150 Motiram Vaghji Morvi 190.
65 Motiram Vaghji Morvi 193 1/2
100 B. Karshandas Arvi 181.
47 H. Nenshi Bodvad 178 3/4.
100 Oshman Suleman Samlaya Old 180.
141 G G Kesha and Co., Barwaha 181 1/2.
75 G G Kesha and Co., Jamnagar 176
53 G G Kesha and Co., Lakhtar 186 1/4
140 Bussan and Co., Veraval 179
101 Bussan and Co., Akola 177.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 25.

	Bales.
Khandeish	82
Central India	526
Hyderabad/Gaorani	57
Berar	731
Central Provinces	172
Dhollera	1,051
Rajputana	800
Broach	136
Compta/Dharwar	333
Westerns/Northerns	330
Americans	7,989
Egyptians	401
East Africans	3,525
Cotton	16,133
	cwts.
Wheat	1,047
Linseed	4,684
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	64
Gingellyseeds	810
Groundnuts	12,661
Castorseed	5,864
Rice	2,406
Myrabollams	1,179
Cottonseeds	3
Mowraseeds	69
	Tons.
Coal	115

—:o:—

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, June 25.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	4	6
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	4	9
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	21	5	0
Silver, Ready	44	15	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	44	11	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	44	8	0

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tokiwa Maru	6972	26 June	3 July
Fushimi ,,	11000	---	@30 Jne
a Kaga ,,	5860	29 June	13 July
Hakozaki ,,	10500	---	@13 ,,
Terukuni ,,	12000	....	@ 25 ,,
Hakodate ,,	5313	16 July	30 July
Hakusan ,,	10500	---	@10Aug
Tango ,,	6893	29 July	12 ,,

*Do not carry passengers,
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

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Terukuni Maru	10500	10 June	28 June
Kamakura ,,	10000	25 ,,	13 July

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Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Hachibuku Maru	22000	24 June	30 June
Tatsuta ,,	22000	8 July	14 July

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AHMEDABAD MILL OWNERS' NARROW VISION RESENTED

—:o:—

War On Foreign Cloth In The City

PRINCIPAL SHIRRAS AGAIN

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, June 23.

The most noteworthy event of the week was the picketing at Panch Kuva cloth market. The local picketing Mandal had been working in this market but some merchants had been able to prevail upon their Mahajan to rescind their resolution of not ordering out foreign cloth. Picketing had been resumed since the resolution was rescinded but it had produced very little effect upon the merchants. A body of young men therefore formed a Rashtra Mandal and took to picketing with hunger-strike. This continued for more than two days when some half a dozen pickets remained near the shops without food. On the first day the police seemed to be very active and two of the picketers were taken to the police station of the locality at night but were released after a short time.

WAR ON FOREIGN CLOTH

After two days some merchants agreed to sign the resolution declaring that they would not order out any foreign cloth. This however was not enough and the hunger-strike was continued. Next day the merchants agreed to meet in their Mahajan and pass the original resolution of not ordering out any foreign cloth on this understanding being arrived at the hunger-strike was given up. The Mahajan could not meet the next day as its head was unable to be present. Yesterday however the Mahajan passed the promised resolution and the trouble has been over for the time being. Thus two important cloth markets namely the Muskaty Market and the Panch Kuva Market have given up ordering out foreign cloth. Peaceful picketing continues at Panch Kuva to prevent merchants from selling their stock of foreign cloth and the local Swadeshi Sabha is also formulating its scheme of purchasing foreign cloth.

The Picketing Mandal is making efforts to organise its activities in Manek Chawk and Ratan Pole also but the greatest trouble now is with separate shops in various localities where business in foreign cloth is carried on by petty dealers. It seems that a great deal of agitation is necessary among consumers before the boycott of foreign cloth can be successful.

MILLOWNERS NARROW VISION

Another point in this connection is the narrow vision of local mill-owners. The merchants are very angry with mill-owners for their prices and the mill-owners do not come forward to help the Swadeshi movement which is sure to be advantageous to their industry in the long run. Those however who have the good of their country at heart and who wish to strengthen the Swadeshi propaganda should induce people to use khadi leaving aside all foreign cloth and even mill cloth.

KHAN ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan addressed a meeting of Muslims in the Jumma Masjid. He exhorted the Muslims to join hands with Congress and trust that institution. He also said that there can be no religion for slaves except the religion of liberty and he appealed to the audience to give a good account of themselves in the struggle for liberty.

The ceremony of unveiling the bust of the late Sir Ramanbhai Nilkanth was performed in the municipal compound on Tuesday last. Sardar Vallabhbhai had been specially invited to unveil the bust and in addressing the meeting on the occasion Sardar Vallabhbhai appreciated the services of Sir Ramanbhai in the public life of Ahmedabad and especially in the Ahmedabad Municipality and paid a glowing tribute to the way in which he could work with people from whom he differed in political views in the interests of the city.

SHIRRAS AGAIN

Mr. Shirras the principal of the Gujerat College is again coming out in his true colours. College students who took part in the last Civil Disobedience movement have been marked out by the principal and seven students who are supposed to have taken a leading part in the late struggle are refused admissions to the College. The unfortunate feature is that some one or two lady students also who wish to continue their studies have been refused admissions. The present attitude of the Principal is due to the large number of students seeking admission to his College and the only way in which he can be brought round is the starting of an independent college in Ahmedabad. It is strange that while Poona can maintain three colleges a city like Ahmedabad does not make efforts to have an independent college although educational activities have been so keen not only in Ahmedabad but in all the districts of Gujerat.

The principal of the Ramchodlal Chhotalal Technical Institute also seems to have made up his mind to follow principal Shirras. I do not know whether it is the principal of the institute or managing committee, in which the educational department seems to have a preponderating voice that is responsible for issuing an order that students who wish to join the institute should go there with certificates of recognised schools. Students who go out to join the institute with certificates of the local Proprietory High School are refused admissions on the ground that the school is not a recognised institution. I am informed that students with the certificates of the Proprietory High School are admitted to Government Schools like the Ranchodlal Chotala High School.

BIJOLIA ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

Reaching Neemuch July 1st.

(From A Correspondent.)

RANPUR, June 24.

Sjt. Amritlal Sheth, Secretary, Bijolia Inquiry Committee sends the following press statement:—

The Bijolia Inquiry Committee appointed by the Indian States Peoples' Conference to enquire into revenue grievances and police excesses as alleged by the peasants of Bijolia in Udaipur State is reaching Neemuch on July 1st by the Evening Peshawar Express and will then proceed to Bijolia after consultations with local workers. As Secretary, in communicating with Udaipur State but have received no reply [illegible] now."

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ALL KERALA MUSLIM CONFERENCE

Working Committee Meeting

(From Our Correspondent).

CALICUT, June 18.

The Working Committee of the proposed All-Kerala Muslim Conference met at the local Town Hall on Sunday evening. Khan Sahib K. Coonhamad Koya presiding. After the president's opening remarks, it was resolved to hold the proposed Conference in Tellichery in September next and to invite one of the following to preside:—Sir Mahomed Habibullah Sir Abdur Rahim, Moulana Zafar Ali Khan, Mr. Yakub Hassan and Mr. Jamal Mahomed.

Mr. Kunhammed Koya was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. Mr. Moidu Moulvi, a Congress worker, has resigned his place in the Working Committee of the proposed Conference on the ground that the object of holding the Conference has not been clearly stated. It is interesting to note that almost all the Muslim Congress leaders and workers have stood aloof from the Conference.

KERALA DESH SEVIKA SANGHAM

It is understood that Mrs. M. Pavamani, and not Mrs. Gracy Aaron as reported in the "Chronicle" previously, is the elected President of Kerala Desh Sevika Sangham the newly formed Association of Calicut.

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Danish Fliers Start.

LONDON, June 24.

Harbour Grace.—The Danish fliers Messrs. Hillig and Holris started on a trans-Atlantic flight at dawn.—Reuter.

Lahore.—Mis[illegible] picketed the [illegible] ing College [illegible] drew, at 10/[illegible] tion has bee[illegible] ly. Hartal [illegible] still continu[illegible]

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1931

"A GREAT GESTURE ON PART OF U. S. A."

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Snowden Explains Position Of British Govt.

"PROPOSAL ACCEPTED IN SPIRIT AS WELL AS IN LETTER"

TORIES AND LIBERALS SATISFIED

LONDON, June 24.

Mr. Baldwin asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons whether he could make any further statement with regard to the policy of His Majestys Government for giving practical effect to President Hoover's proposal.

MR. SNOWDEN EXPLAINS.

Mr. Snowden replied: "As Prime Minister informed the House on June 22 His Majesty's Government in United Kingdom subscribe wholeheartedly to the principle of President Hoover's proposal and are prepared to cooperate in the elaboration of the detail with a view to giving practical effect, without delay and with the permission of House, I should like to take this opportunity to explain the steps which we have decided to take for this purpose.

"A GREAT GESTURE."

"The more consideration we give to the President's declaration the more it seems to us, having regard particularly to the history of the matter, that that declaration constitutes a very great gesture on the part of United States and it will be a thousand pities if Europe does not respond to it in the same spirit. The beneficial effect of the proposal may be lost unless steps are taken by all the countries concerned to give it prompt and practical effect. This is particularly the case as regards Germany, who after all is the essential difficulty."

NO TIME FOR CONFERENCE.

We agreed with the view expressed by the United States Government that there was no time for Conference. A more prompt method must be found for putting into operation the proposal of the United States Government for complete and immediate suspension of the German payments to the creditor Governments. The procedure which we would favour is that the creditor Governments should forthwith notify the Bank for International Settlements that they agree to the proposal for suspention for one year of all German payments due to them. The decision, of course, does not rest with us alone and we are awaiting the views of other creditor Governments, but we hope it may be possible to secure agreement on these lines as soon as possible.

SCOPE OF HOOVER SCHEME.

President Hoover's proposal applies, however, to 'all inter-Governmental debts, reparation and relief debts." His Majestys Government for their part accept this proposal in spirit as well as in letter. They will accordingly be ready to suspend for one year all such inter-Governmental debts due to them as soon as President Hoover's proposal has been generally accepted and in meantime, as from first proximo, they will refrain from claiming instalments that may fall due.

RELIEF DEBT.

As regards the relief debts, His Majestys Government are at once taking steps to inform the other European Governments who hold relief bonds of their action, and to invite them to co-operate.

HOW IT AFFECTS INDIA.

Finally although His Majesty's Government in United Kingdom do not regard President Hoover's proposal as directly affecting the war obligations of the Dominions and India to the United Kingdom which are a matter for discussion and settlement between those of His Majesty's Government concerned, we felt that we should be interpreting the wishes of the country in deciding freely to offer to the Dominions and India the same concession as is proposed for foreign countries under same conditions. Accordingly, when inviting the assent of Dominions' Governments and the Government of India to the suspension of German payments, so far as regards the share to which they are entitled, we have intimated that on the same principle we would readily give them the option of postponing the whole amount of their War Debt payments to the United Kingdom for 12 months from 1st July 1931 if they so desired

TAX-PAYER WILL BE BURDENED.

The proposals will involve a loss to current budget which may reach approximately eleven millions sterling. This is a serious sacrifice for the tax-payers in this country upon whom such heavy calls have already been made, but we hope that steps which we are taking in co-operation with United States will be more than justified by help it will give in reviving confidence and prosperity." (Cheers).

ASSENT OF BALDWIN AND L. GEORGE.

Mr. Baldwin expressed the opinion that the Government had taken the course "fully consistent with the dignity and reputation of our country". Mr. Lloyd George congratulated the Government on giving so complete courageous and unequivocal answer to the noble gesture of United States.—Reuter.

REPLIES TO HOOVER SCHEME

White House Flooded

LONDON, June 24.

Washington.—The officials of White House states that replies to President Hoover's proposal are pouring in and opposition to it is described as "the smallest."—Reuter.

"No Departure From Hoover Proposal"

LONDON, June 24.

Washington.—Dr. Stimson formally stated that the broad outline of President Hoover's proposal would not be departed from.—Reuter.

LOAN TO REICHS BANK

Federal Bank Board's Decision

LONDON, June 25.

It is reported from Washington that the Federal Reserve Board has joined the Bank of England, the Bank of France and the Bank of International Settlements in placing short term loan of twenty million sterling at the disposal of the German Reichsbank.—Reuter.

Mr. Mellon Leaving For Paris

LONDON, June 24.

Mr. Andrew Mellon is leaving for Paris on 25th June.—Reuter.

COONOOR PICKET ASSAULT INCIDENT

Wants Details

[redacted]NOOR, June 24.
[redacted]the assault
[redacted]is under-
[redacted]the local
[redacted]furnish
[redacted]g the
[redacted]njuries
[redacted]cketing

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR

Report To Be Published On July 2nd.

SIMLA, June 24.

Report of the Royal Commission on Labour will be published on the morning of July 2.—A. P.

SIMON'S IMPENDING WITHDRAWAL

LONDON, June 25.

Rumours of Sir John Simon's impending withdrawal from the Liberal Party have been revived. The "Daily Herald" says that now, it is only question of choosing the right moment for the move. It says that Sir J. Simon is likely at first to declare himself Independent, but it will not be long before he and other Liberals who accept his leadership enter the Conservative Party. —Reuter.

"ILLICIT INTERFERENCE OF HOLY SEE"

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Italian Government's Reply To Vatican

LONDON, June 24.

Rome: A protest against "illicit intereference of the Holy See in internal affairs of Itally" is contained in the Italian Government's reply to the Vatican. The note "laments that the Holy See insists, by means of speeches, telegrams and appeals to public opinion abroad, upon carrying these events (recent anti-clerical outbreaks) outside the proper place." The note insists upon the nature of anti-Fascist activities of Catholic Action Party, declaring that Commendatore Ciriati, its president, has confessed their existence. Government considers it inopportune to reopen discussion about the decree dissolving juvenile associations. It adds, however, that an order has been given that all associations or strictly religious character are not subject to the decree. The note adds that severe enquiry is being conducted to ascertain those guilty of offences against the Pope and damaging Pontifical buildings.—Reuter.

POPE IN A GROUSING MOOD

LONDON, June 24.

Rome: In an address to a party of prigrims from Naples the Pope said he needed their prayers in the present unhappy and abnormal situation. The Pope and the Holy See were not being treated as they deserved and unfortunately things showed no sign of returning to normal.—Reuter.

FRONTIER REGULATIONS COMMITTEE

Hindu Witness Urges Retention Of Regulations

PESHAWAR, June 24.

Before the Frontier Regulations Committee, to-day, Rai Sahib Kiwalkrishna, honorary secretary, Municipal Committee, said that peculiar frontier conditions necessitated retention of special laws whose repeal would jeopardise Hindus whose lives were already in danger, particularly in rural areas. Witness traced the unpopularity of the regulations to unsatisfactory working and advocated modifications, like right of appeal.

The Judicial Commissioner urged complete overhauling of the system.—A. P.

FRONTIER REPRESSIVE LAWS DAY

Mass Meeting And Demonstrations, In Peshawar

(From Our Correspondent)

PESHAWAR, June 22.

In pursuance of the instructions of F. P. Congress Committee to observe the Frontier Repressive laws day, many big demonstrations of various committees and classes were carried in Peshawar city. In the evening at Shahi baugh, a mass meeting attended by about 20,000, persons from city and suburbs was held. Sayed Pasin Jan President Congress Committee, Peshawar, presided. Hakim Abdul Jalil Nadvi moved a resolution condemning the Frontier Regulations and urging their total repeal. Pandit Amirchand Bombwal, Doctor C.C. Ghose, Sardar Jamiyat Singh of Bombay, and Khair Mhd. Jalali of Kohat, supported the resolution.

There were many Muslim and non-Muslims who wanted to speak in support of the resolution, but it grew dark and owing to the absence of lighting arrangements, the president put the resolution to vote which was unanimously carried.

"FINAL ACT OF BETRAYAL"

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Congress Has Gone Over To Capitalists

LONDON MANIFESTO ON KARACHI DECISION

LONDON, June 24.

Messrs. Shapurji Saklatvala, C. B. Vakil and four other members of London Congress Committee have issued a manifesto declaring that the endorsement by the Karachi Congress of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact constitutes the final act of betrayal, signifying that the Congress has gone over to the capitalists and landlords, affirming the signatories' steadfast adhesion to the goal of complete independence and declaring their intention to work for it in accordance with their rights as Congressites.—Reuter.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO DR. ANSARI

Calcutta Corporation To Present

CALCUTTA, June 24.

The Corporation decided this evening to present an address of welcome to Dr. M. A. Ansari, former Congress President, on the occasion of his impending visit to Calcutta and sanctioned Rs. 1,000 to meet the expenditure.

Dr. Ansari is due to preside over the deliberations of the Nationalist Muslims of Bengal at Faridpur.—A. P.

BRIDEGROOM'S SUICIDE

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, June 22.

"A young Hindu tailor was trying to get married. His old mother was much more anxious than him to get a daughter-in-law. Some middlemen tried to make business out of it. Middlemen had already got their palms greased. Their interest abated. The youth was becoming nervous. When he found that he had no chances to secure a wife, he is alleged to have committed suicide by taking some poisonous stuff. He showed signs of restlessness from 11/30 but not a single neighbour would come and render assistance.

Conference On Federal Finance

SIMLA, June 24.

The Conference on Federal Finance has suspended deliberations and will resume sometime after the meeting in Bombay of the Princes.—A. P.

"ONE OF EMPIRE'S MOST FAMOUS SERVICES"

Duke Of York's Tribute To Indian Police

LONDON, June 24.

Described, by their cheif guest, Duke of York, as "one of the Empires' most famous Services," the Indian police held their annual banquet at Trocadero. "Danger is part of your days' work and courage part of your equipment," said the Duke of York, paying warm tribute to the force's unfailing gallantry and devotion to India. He commented on the smallness of force in relation to the size and population of India, which was significant of the law-abiding tradition of the Indian peasantry generally and the discipline of the rank and file of police and leadership of their officers. He thought that the force might well be proud of these qualities of leadership, loyalty and discipline and particularly reputation of the rank and file for freedom from influence of communal differences. He said nobody understood better than the force that they were public servants. "You are the inheritors of fine traditions which you have observed most manfully. The prestige of the service and its reputation for impartiality are valuable assets which the India of the future will inherit. Whatever changes time may bring, the Indian Police, strong in record of service and leadership, can face the future with high confidence that comes from a sense of duty nobly fulfilled.—Reuter.

MR. RUIKAR'S HOUSE RAIDED

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR MAHAL, June 25.

The house of Mr. Ruikar, President, G.I.P. Union and the Office of the Nagpur Textile Union were searched this morning in connection with the derailment on G.I.P. Railway between Summit and Lasalgaon. Nothing incriminating was found.

AGRICULTURISTS' GRIEVANCES

Rao Of Cutch To Receive Deputation

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CAMP, June 24.

The Rao of Cutch, it is learnt, has agreed to receive a deputation of farmers on 9th July to listen to their grievances. The Khedut Sammellan Committee has sent pamphlets all over Cutch State requesting the farmers to make arrangements for sending their representatives with the details of the grievances before the Committee, so that they may represented to the Rao of Cutch in a comprehensive form This move of the State ruler is considered praiseworthy.

Telegraph Wire Cutting Cases

CALCUTTA, June 24.

With Mr. A. N. Sen, District and Sessions Judge, Faridpur as President, a Special Tribunal will soon meet to decide the case against Birendranath Roy and five other young Bengalis belonging to Dacca Faridpur and Barisal Districts. These young men are believed to be implicated in what is now known as Telegraph wire cutting cases in the first named District.—A. P.

RETRENCHMENT IN BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Governor's Review Of Financial Situation.

JHILLONG, June 24.

His Excellency Sir Laurie Hammond opening the Assam Provincial Retrenchment Committee mentioned the Government's proposal to postpone expenditure in certain instances and reduce it in others. He gave a general review of the financial situation of the Province which would owe the Government of India some twenty lakhs on the working of last year and had other definite commitments to meet in future including the deferred pay of the police falling due in 1934. Concluding he asked the Committee to examine every item of budget and make definite and concrete proposals of retrenchment as well as any possible increase in revenue.—A. P.

Economic Distress In Bengal

CALCUTTA, June 24.

Reports of acute economic distress continue to be received from different Districts, mostly in North Bengal. Labour and material are unexpectedly cheap, but there are few to make use of them. Government are issuing cash loans on easiest of terms and public bodies including Congress Committees are collecting funds and distributing these where most necessary.—A. P.

Allegations Against Congress Found Baseless

CAWNPORE, June 24.

The Local Congress Committee which was asked by Mr. Gandhi to investigate into the allegations of the local dealers in foreign cloth that the Congress authorities have been imposing heavy fines on foreign cloth dealers has found, on enquiry, that the allegations are baseless.

Merchants dealing in Swadeshi goods are holding a meeting tonight to consider methods to give effect to the Congress resolution on the stoppage of sale of foreign cloth.—A. P.

Motive Of Crime Unknown

BERHAMPORE, June 24.

Sergeant Major Goodsell who was shot dead by a reserve constable was the reserve Police Inspector of Chatrapur. The motive of the crime is not known. —A. P.

Madras.—The total rewards granted by Government to certain officials and non-officials in recognition of meritorious services during the civil disobedience movement amount to Rs. 58,000.—A. P.

EMBARRASSING CONGRATULATIONS TO MAHATMA ON HIS RETURN TO SANITY.

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How His Maroli Speech Is Distorted By "Wet" Enthusiasts

GANDHIJI REDECLARES HIS FAITH IN UNDILUTED PROHIBITION

Mahatma Gandhi in the latest issue of the "Young India" writes:—

C. Rajagopalachari's eagle eye sees everything that appears in print about the drink evil. He saw a report of my very innocent speech at the village of Maroli* where the other day I laid the foundation of a weaving institute. I had there attempted to show the connection that exists between factory labour and drink and said how Mithubehn Petit had, whilst doing prohibition work, discovered that if the people who ceased to visit the liquor shops she picketted were to be permanently weaned from drink, they should have some ambition provided in life, some work found for them during their idle hours. I then showed how she found such occupation in hand-spinning and weaving. I further went on to show that if people had to do excessive labour, they would want some stimulant and illustrated it by an experience from my own life when during the Boer War I had to issue from the commissariat rations of rum for those bearers who were used to drink and who pleaded with me for rum which they said would enable them to bear the fatigue and resume next day's march. Of course, this was a superstition. But superstitions die hard.

EMBARRASSING CONGRATULATIONS

Rajagopalachari feared that the report that he had read would be distorted to yield all kinds of meanings favourable to the opponents of prohibition. His fear has been justified. I have received embarrassing congratulations on my conversion to sanity. They embarrass me because I am not conscious of the conversion imputed to me. I feel like a man who falsely reported to have died reads his obituary notices and blushes to have the virtues he never knew he had possessed.

FAITH IN UNDILUTED PROHIBITION

Let me therefore re-declare my faith in undiluted prohibition before I land myself in deeper water If I was appointed dictator for one hour for all India, the first thing I would do would be to close without compensation all the liquor shops, destroy all the toddy palms such as I know them in Gujarat, compel factory owners to produce humane conditions for their workmen and open refreshment and recreation rooms where these workmen would get innocent drinks and equally innocent amusements. I would close down the factories if the owners pleaded want of funds. Being a teetotaller I would retain my sobriety in spite of the possession of one hour's dictatorship and therefore arrange for the examination of my European friends and diseased persons who may be in medical need of brandy and the like at State expense by medical experts and where necessary they would receive certificates which would entitle them to obtain the prescribed quantity of the fiery waters from certified chemists. The rule will apply 'mutatis mutandis' to intoxicating drugs.

WHAT HE WOULD ASK C.-IN-C. TO DO

For the loss of revenue from drinks, I would straightway cut down the military expenditure and expect the Commander-in-Chief to accommodate himself to the new condition in the best way he can. The workmen left idle by the closing of factories, I would remove to model farms to be immediately opened as far as possible in the neighbourhood of the factories unless I was advised during that brief hour that the State could profitably run the factories under the required conditions and could therefore take over from the owners.

*Maroli is a small village about 12 miles from Surat in the South.

LADY DORAB TATA'S FUNERAL

LONDON, June 24.

The funeral of Lady Dorab Tata, in Parsi section of the Brookwood Cemetery was largely attended by Indian and English friends.

The mourners included Sir Dorab Tata, Lady Ratan Tata, Mr. P. J. Patrick of India Office, Mr. A. M. Green of High Commissioner's Office, Sir Charles and Lady Fawcett, Sir M. Bhownagree, Sir Padamji and Lady Ginwala and Sir Ness Wadia.—Reuter.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIERS' SUCCESS

Reach Templehop Of Aerodrome

LONDON, June 24.

Berlin.—Trans-atlantic fliers Post and Gatty arrived at Templehof Aerodrome at 3-50 p.m.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 24.

The Trans-Atlantic fliers Messrs. Post and Gatty are reported to have passed over Bangor in Wales.

(LATER).—Messrs. Post and Gatty landed at the Air Force aerodrome in Sealand, Cheshire at 11-45 this morning and resumed their flight for Berlin at 2-5 in the afternoon.—Reuter.

The Port Officer Port Okha wires under date June 24:—S. S. Warfield (Line: British India Steam Navigation Company, Agents: Messrs. Chotalal Premji and Company) arrived Port Okha on the 23rd instant with eighty tons of cargo and left on the 24th instant for Bombay with the same bottom cargo.—A. P.

Madras.—Consequent on the resignation of Mr. W. Alexander, representative of the Madras European Constituency in the Assembly a bye-election will be held on July 10.—A. P.

Burmese Delegates see Viceroy

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 24.

The Viceroy granted an interview to-day to Messrs. Maung Maungji and Tharrawaddy U Pu and U Su, all representatives of several organisations affiliated to the General Council of the Burmese Association. They represented before Lord Willington that Burmese opinion was keen that the question of separation of Burma should not be regarded as closed but should be kept open and, I understand, the Viceroy on this point was very sympathetic and assured that the question was open. They further pointed out that a few more Burmese should be added to the Round Table Conference and it would be better to have the whole question of Reforms for Burma discussed by the Indian Round Table Conference instead of by a separate Round Table Conference on Burma. Their whole case was that Burma should, if separated, be given Dominion Status or be allowed to federate with India.

The Viceroy granted an interview to Doctor Moonje, the Hindu Sabha leader.

Mr. Wallullah, President, Bar Association, Abbottabad, denied existence of special conditions justifying retention of Regulations and urged their total repeal. A. P.

Calcutta.—There is no truth in newspaper reports that Bengal Government have abandoned the idea of continuing proceedings against men arrested in connection with the last year's disturbances in Kishorgunj and Mymensing.—A. P.

The District Transportation Superintendent, Guntakal, M. and S. M. Railway wires under date June 24:—The line between Vasanaheri and Gunda Road will restored and through running to Kottur and Samehalli was resumed at 12 hours to-day.—A. P.

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